W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
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Victoria Daily Times.

ALWAYS ON HAND
TANGLEFOOT by the sheet, box, case or million;
INSECT POWDER by the Gun, tin, pound, or carload, at
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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893. No. 169

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
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Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
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"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

LUKE PITHER. MAX LEISER.

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BOUCHERAT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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HIGH CLASS WINES A SPECIALTY.

Always in stock: The Leading Brands of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Preller's Clarets and Sauternes, J. Josephin's Bourgogne, B. Bert & Co.'s Sauternes, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, and other Principal Brands of Champagne, also Jos. Schlitz' Celebrated Milwaukee Beer, and the Leading Brands of English Ales and Porter.

WHISKIES Gooderham & Worts' Rye, and the Best Brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, In bulk and case.

BRANDIES Hennessy, Martel, Jules Robin, Bisquet, Dubouche, in bulk and Case.

Positively no Wines or Liquors Sold in Quantities less than two gallons or one case.

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Successors to Boucherat & Co.

If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchange for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S
Cor. Government and Johnson St.

50 PER CENT.

Dry Goods at Half Price
At
THE WESTSIDE

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

300 yds. Check Tweed, 30c., reduced to 15c.
300 yds. Bedford Cord, 44 inches wide, 40c., at 15c.
250 yds. Double Width Checked Tweed, 35c., at 20c.
400 yds. Fancy English Tweed, 50c., at 25c.
600 yds. Double Width French Twills, 50c. at 25c.
450 yds. Double Width Tweeds, 75c., at 40c.
Black French Cashmeres and Fancy Black Dress Goods, at about half price.
Jackets, Capes and Blouses at Clearance Prices.

A SPECIAL LINE OF
25 doz. Suede Musquetare GLOVES, in Black and Colored, 10 button lengths, worth $1 to $1.25. Sale price, 65c.

SEE WINDOWS.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Large shipment of New Goods just received.
BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.
Prices lower than ever.
T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertion. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVE LIKE A LORD by studying economy—and getting a 50c. meal for 25c. at the—Colonial Metropole, Johnson street. jy21-1

LOST—From the corner of Quebec and—Menzies streets, on the 15th, a rough-haired fox terrier; white with marks on—left eye. Anyone detaining same will be—prosecuted. Finder rewarded. jy21-1t

Wanted.

Clean Cotton Rags; no clippings or small pieces.
THE TIMES.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The 15 Chinamen sentenced in their absence by three New Westminster magistrates to pay fines aggregating $850 are happy once more. Their fines will be returned to them, as the prosecution is unwilling to proceed further in the matter owing to the strong expression of opinion given by the Chief Justice when their case was laid before him by Mr. Homeken, who acted for them on appeal.

The following cases will be tried next week, after which comes the Long Vacation:—Jackson vs. Jackson and Mylius, Cameron vs. Gilmore, Morrison vs. Morrison, Macaulay vs. Cowan (judge and special jury).

Mr. Justice Walkem made an order in chambers fixing the trial of Bishop vs. Irving for the 31st.

Sheriff McMillan intends to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Davies vs. McMillan. It will be remembered that the plaintiff bought all the stock-in-trade of a certain Victoria trader, then in insolvent circumstances. The goods so bought were afterwards seized by the sheriff under executions issued on judgments recovered after the sale. On the trial of an interpleader issue in the county court the jury found that the trader had sold the goods with intent to prefer the other creditors who then had judgments, but the plaintiff did not know of any such intent. The County Court gave judgment against Davies, holding that the goods seized were now his goods, and that judgment was affirmed by the court in banc. The plaintiff afterwards brought an action against the sheriff for trespass in seizing the goods and obtained a verdict, which was set aside by the Full Court, the majority of the of the judges holding that the County Court judgment was a complete bar to the action. On appeal the Supreme Court of Canada held, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that the evidence showed that the plaintiff purchased the goods in good faith for his own benefit, and the statute against fraudulent preferences did not make the sale void; that the County Court judgment, being a decision of an inferior court of limited jurisdiction, could not operate as far in respect of a cause of action in the Supreme Court and beyond the jurisdiction of the County Court to entertain, and that if such judgment could be set up as a bar, it should have been specially pleaded by way of estoppel. The application made to-day before Mr. Justice Walkem was for an order to stay all proceedings in order to allow the sheriff to appeal to the privy council. It was adjourned until the 24th.

The Full Court did not sit to-day.

Adventure With an Elephant.

About two months ago, writes a Mulsfontein (South Africa) correspondent, when the Sunday's river was in full flood, I was on my way to the Bay with a wagon load of wool, and one Sunday evening, the moon being near its full—I outspanned about a mile from the Addo Station. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the loud crash of bush caused by the advance of a troop of elephants, and when I got out from under the wagon I was perfectly awe-struck to see the bush literally swarming with these huge beasts.

At first I was so frightened that I did not know what to do; not so with my boys, who made up their minds quickly, and disappeared like baboons and left me alone. In a few seconds I managed to pull myself together, and made for a tree about one hundred yards distant, and after a little exertion I managed to climb it, and felt safe. From this tree I saw the elephants approach my wagon and deliberately pull off the bales of wool and commence rolling them towards the river. One of the bales was rolled by a huge bull close to my tree, and such was my state of fear I lost my balance and fell flop from the branch on to the bale.

The elephant now seemed as much frightened at my sudden appearance as I was on finding myself so near him, and he immediately began to beat a hasty retreat, but when he saw me trying to regain my position in the tree he at once made a rush at me, whereupon I dodged behind the bale of wool.

For an hour and five minutes the brute chased me round and round the bale, and although I was getting exhausted he seemed to enjoy the fun.

I had given up all hope of escape when he made a plunge at me across the bale and sent his tusks right into the wool. Now was my chance before he could get his tusks clear, so I quickly mounted the bale in order to reach the lower branch of the tree, when in his eagerness to get at me he actually lifted both bale and man right up among the branches, and by means of his unintentional help I regained my former place of safety.

He now managed to extricate his tusks, and with a roar like thunder "went for" the tree, but it was too big for him; in his endeavor to uproot the tree he broke off his right tusk, and I now possess the broken portion, which measures 5 feet 3 1-4 inches. The breaking of his tusk settled his business, and in a few minutes he disappeared into the bush, leaving me and the bale of hay behind.

I now had time to look about me, and close to the bank of the river I saw the herd busy rolling my bales of wool; bale after bale was sent rolling over into the river, the brutes meanwhile piping vigorously. I remained in the tree the whole night, and it was bitterly cold, I can tell you. At daybreak, there being no signs of elephants, I went off to the river, but could find no wool. My boys now turned up, and with them I went down to the mouth of the river, but the wool had all been carried off to sea.

You can now imagine my plight, seeing that I was left with only one bale of wool, and to add to my trouble the merchants to whom my load of wool was consigned are trying to make me pay for the lost bales. I do not see that I as a carrier am responsible for the acts of the elephants on the road, and I intend defending the case in court should the said merchants—who are well-known in the Bay—decide to go to law. If I lose the case I think it will be very hard indeed, unless I can raise a second mortgage on my farm I shall have to go insolvent.

FROM WHOLE CLOTH

Captain Barrett Promptly Denies the Alexandria Story.

NEVER EVEN SPOKE TO A REPORTER

Stamps the Narrative as a Wholesale Fabrication.

Heavy Bank Failures in Milwaukee and Tacoma—Irish Day at the World's Fair—A Hop Dealer Who Made Money—Shot by Regulators for Misconduct—The Crops in Ontario.

San Francisco, July 21.—Capt. E. G. Barrett of the North American Commercial Co. arrived from Port Townsend on the steamer Walla Walla this morning. When seen by a reporter in reference to the statement attributed to him, which has been widely circulated, to the effect that the sealing steamer Alexandria had disabled the U.S.S. Mohican in Behring Sea, Capt. Barrett said the story was made out of whole cloth and that he had not even seen a reporter in reference to the matter.

Traders' Bank Collapses.

Tacoma, July 21.—The Traders' Bank of Tacoma has suspended because of inability to secure ready money. Its securities are sufficient to pay all liabilities and leave a large balance. Without any run or excitement the deposits of the bank, by a steady drain, have been reduced since October over 80 per cent. It is expected that arrangements will be made to resume business within a very short time.

Another Big Bank Breaks.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—The Commercial Bank has failed making an assignment to A. B. Gielfuss, cashier, who filed a bond of $1,650,000. The troubles of the bank are said to be the result of its acceptance of a large amount of paper of Corrigan, Ives & Co. The assets as shown in the statement filed on the first Wednesday in July are $1,656,850. The chief items consist of loans and discounts, $1,315,378. The announcement of failure caused considerable excitement in the street, but no bad effect on other banks. The direct cause of suspension is attributed to the failure of the Douglas Furnace Co. of Sharpsville, Pa., of whose certificates of stored pig iron the Commercial had about $30,000. It is said somebody, ignoring those certificates, had the sheriff attach the iron.

LATIN AMERICA.

Saraiva's Progress—Nicaragua Still Troubled—Meeting in Honduras.

Valparaiso, July 21.—Twelve hundred soldiers under command of Chicao Felice have arrived at Artegas and will pursue Saraiva, who met a force of 600 men commanded by Elios Pedroso, who is now on his way to Aroyo Grand. Saraiva captured 500 horses after his men had killed the guards. President Peixote doubts if the Uruguayan navy will be asked to deliver the revolters now making their headquarters in Montevideo, or to expel them wherever found. Interruption of telegraph service continues, although a vigorous protest has been entered. It is reported that Saraiva has abandoned the siege of Yaguaron.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 21.—In an interview to-day United States Minister Baker said he would not interfere in the present trouble unless he received orders from Washington. Six thousand men have been recruited by the official commission and will be sent to Leon to-morrow. Two German residents of Leon, Morris and Weisk, have arrived here. They report that the revolutionist army under Gen. Ortiz numbers 3,000. They have been guilty of no disorders and are awaiting orders.

Panama, Colombia, July 21.—News has just been received from Tegucigalpa that the Honduras troops threatened mutiny because they had not been paid. President Vasquez forced a loan from the merchants of the city. With the money thus raised the soldiers were paid and the threatened uprising was thus averted. Reports of renewed revolutionary activity in the eastern provinces are again in circulation and create much apprehension in the capital.

News has been received that the expedition fitted out at Martinique against Venezuela has landed arms on the Goajar peninsula near the Colombian frontier. Many contradictory reports of the uprising in the interior has been received.

Gov. Fernandez has pressed many recruits into service. Several prominent citizens of the state have been imprisoned. The Venezuela press is silent on the question.

The Home Crops.

Toronto, July 21.—Canada's total wheat crop this year will be about 10,000,000 bushels larger than last year. Manitoba will yield 25,000,000 against 20,000,000 last year, and Ontario this year will have about 35,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that there are yet in the country upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop of last year. The hay crop is unprecedentedly heavy. Hundreds of tons are being sold daily for export to England, from $10.50 to $11 a ton being paid to farmers.

Shot for Misbehavior.

Quincy, Ill., July 21.—Wednesday night S. P. Bradshaw was called to the door of Mrs. Breckenridge's house in Kingston, 30 miles from this city, by 200 masked men and shot dead. He was 26 and had been a salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., but on account of the stories of his association with Mrs. Breckenridge, threats were made of a coat of tar and feathers from the residents of that village if his visits to her house were not stopped. He had been transferred to another district. The woman is about 28, fairly good-looking, and with fascinating manners. A week ago she enticed a stranger into her house, and when he was in her room the husband crawled from under the bed and forced him to sign a promissory note for $150. For this act her husband is in jail. Friends of the man had remonstrated with him on account of his infatuation for the woman. She was here looking for him only two days ago, and in an effort to avoid their meeting his employers sent him out on a business trip. Bradshaw was well liked by his associates.

THE CAPITAL.

The Manitoba School Case—The Fortification of Esquimalt.

Ottawa, July 21.—Acting Minister of Justice Ouimet having heard from the counsel of the minority in Manitoba, has prepared his formal case re the Manitoba school case and referred the same to the counsel. After being adopted by the counsel it will be forwarded to Halifax for the signature of General Montgomery Moore, administrator, and then it will be laid before the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that some time ago a draft of defense of the case was submitted to the Greenway Government and Mr. Ewart, representing the Roman Catholics. The latter asked for some verbal changes which were made. The Greenway Government will take no notice of the case. It will be in time for the fall sitting of the court.

The arrangement which Major-General Herbert has just closed with the imperial government on behalf of the Canadian government in regard to the fortifications at Esquimalt, B. C., is understood to be as follows: The Canadian government will purchase sites and furnish a fixed sum to the imperial government, the fortifications and submarine works to be constructed by the imperial government. The sum of $15,000 has already been voted by the Dominion parliament, but a further amount will be asked next season.

Question on Sherman's Law.

New York, July 21.—The World this morning published the replies it has received from governors and United States senators of every state south of Mason and Dixon's line and west of the Mississippi, for a statement of their views upon three questions:

No. 1. Whether or not they favor the repeal of the Sherman law.

No. 2. What measure should be substituted for the Sherman law if they do not favor its unconditional repeal.

No. 3. Whether or not an extra session of congress should enact tariff legislation.

Replies were not received to all the questions, because many were taking their vacations at points beyond telegraphic communication, but so far as they have been heard from not a single southern governor or United States senator favors the Sherman law, out and out. Some of the southerners favor its unconditional repeal. All are willing and many anxious that it should be repealed conditionally, but they do not agree as to what should be substituted for it. Nearly all the western and some of the southern statesmen favor the absolute free coinage of silver. Several of them refer vaguely to a gold conspiracy and others condemn the crime of '73, when silver was demonetized. Several of the replies from Republicans as well as Democrats favor tariff legislation by the special session, but most of them say the tariff question has been dwarfed by the financial problem and ought to be left alone until congress can deal with both questions at once.

Soldiers and Outlaws Fight.

Ashland, Ky., July 21.—A report has just reached here that in Wise county, Virginia, on Wednesday, state troops and outlaws had a fight, in which four soldiers were killed and six outlaws mortally wounded.

Irish Day at the Fair.

Chicago, July 21.—Within a few days circulars will be sent out by a committee representing all the local Irish organizations to Irish societies and prominent Irishmen throughout the country asking their co-operation in making Ireland's day at the World's Fair, which occurs early in September, the greatest demonstration by the race that has ever taken place on this continent. The promoters of the demonstration expect that a minimum of 100,000 Irishmen will pass through the gates on Irish day. There will be mass meetings at which home rule will be lauded, and if the condition of parliamentary business permits it is expected that some of the home rule members will be present. Telegrams have already been received from representative Irishmen of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities pledging support in making the event a memorable one.

Swindles for a Living.

Santa Rosa, Cal., July 21.—James Metzler came here a few weeks ago, representing himself to be a hop buyer for the Pacific Hop Company, of Seattle. One of the men he first contracted with was J. N. Bailhache, of Healdsburg; he agreed to give Bailhache 18 cents advance when the top figure in the market was only 21 cents. Bailhache consigned his hops on the promise that the money would be forthcoming at once, but it did not come. He went to San Francisco and got a bill of lading and found that Metzler had obtained his advance. J. McGill, of Healdsburg, another grower, consigned his hops to Metzler, and it is reported mourns the balance due of $600 from the cunning agent. It is also reported that four carloads went from Mendocino county, for which the proper returns have not been made. While here he so ingratiated himself in the confidence of W. B. Griggs, a hotel clerk, that the clerk endorsed a draft of $80 on his house, which draft was dishonored, leaving the clerk to put up the money at the bank where the draft was cashed. He played the same trick on the proprietor of Sotomye House for $100. Metzler has not been in these parts since the transaction with Griggs.

SEVERED THE WIRES

Siamese Cut Land Telegraph Line to Bangkok.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE INTERRUPTION

Despatches to French Warships Will be Much Delayed.

They Will Have to Come an Enormous Distance Round—Topolobampo Settlers Starving—A Wealthy Man Who Saved Just Enough to Get Out—The Projector Himself Starving.

Saigeon, July 21.—The land telegraph wires between this city and Bangkok have been cut by the Siamese. This will cause some delay in sending dispatches to the French warships at Bangkok, as all messages will have to be sent via Madras, Calcutta, and thence through Burmah and down the Bay of Bengal to Singapore, and so on over the line that extends northeasterly from Bangkok to Elephant point.

Fled From Topolobampo.

San Francisco, July 21.—Among the passengers on the steamer Newburne which arrived from Panama and way ports this morning, was J. A. K. Jones, of London who, with his wife and family, are on their way to Vancouver, B. C., from Topolobampo. Jones says that the colony is in worse condition than it ever was. Everybody is bankrupt. Owens, the projector, himself is as badly off as as the others, and is almost starving. Jones, who was at Topolobampo for 15 months, sunk between $20,000 and $25,000 there and saved just about enough to carry him to Vancouver.

GERMAN STRONG MEN.

Great Meeting of the North American Turner Bund.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—The Turners of the country have taken the city by storm preparatory to the opening of the 20th national Turnfest of the North American Turner Bund. They are coming on every train and the air reverberates with strains of music, for each arriving society is escorted to its headquarters by a reception committee of singers and a band. Headquarters have been established for all the Turners at the West Side Turner Hall, while reception headquarters are at the exposition building. Over 3,000 active Turners and several thousand non-active members have already arrived, so that the advance attendance is twice as large as that of the last Turnfest in Cincinnati in 1889. To-day is being given up to exchange of visits between the different delegations, and to-night the visitors will be formally welcomed at the exposition building by Gov. Peck, Mayor Somers, Judge Walber and Speaker Braun, of St. Louis.

After the speech-making the visitors will have a torchlight procession from the exposition hall to the shooting park, where a midnight concert will be given. The official programme of the festival covers 40 pages. There will be numerous special exercises, comprising wrestling, swimming, club exercises and sabre fencing, together with intellectual exercises, reading of essays, recitations and extempore addresses, singing exercises and a mass drill of wand exercises. The athletic exercises will be especially interesting as demonstrating the excellent advantages of systematic development.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Omaha, Neb., July 21.—At Hastings, Neb., last evening, a gang of 75 men took possession of a Burlington freight train, and when the conductor tried to eject them resisted him successfully. When the superintendent was notified he directed the yard master at Lincoln to make a special train of empty box cars and accommodate everybody who cared to ride. The train will be run as far as the Iowa line. The men all claim to come from Denver.

Sacramento, Cal., July 21.—Wm. Bowden, to have been hanged to-day for the murder of Mrs. Walker at Eureka, has been granted a respite of 90 days by Governor Markham.

San Francisco, July 21.—F. W. Patterson, engineer, and Thomas Burg, fireman of the steamer Hayden Republic, have been arrested for complicity in the opium smuggling at Portland and held by the United States commissioner in two bonds of $2500 each. It is understood the men will waive hearing, and will be delivered to the authorities at Portland for trial.

San Francisco, July 21.—A private letter from Ounalaska this morning states that the whaling steamer Belvedere was caught in the ice, and after being crushed somewhat was released from her perilous position and taken to Ounalaska for repairs. She has 9000 pounds of bone, which will shortly be sent down.

San Francisco, July 21.—Vice President Stevenson and party boarded the tug Fearless at 10:30 this morning for a trip around the bay. All points of interest will be visited. They will then be taken to Monterey.

Fresno, Cal., July 21.—The Heath jury is still out. Everything is quiet around the court house. It is the general belief that the jury will disagree.

Long Island City, L. I., July 21.—Fire which started in Gray's refrigerator factory early this morning burned two blocks, including St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. Over 100 families are homeless, but no casualties have been reported. Loss $800,000.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros.

ANOTHER RUMPUS.

Great Loss of Temper in the British House of Commons.

London, July 20.—At the Limerick assizes recently Right Hon. Sir Peter O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, complained of the manner in which the criminal statistics of Ireland were compiled, objecting particularly to the fact that doubtful cases were not included in the statistics.

The complaint of Sir Peter came up in the house of commons to-day on a question in regard to it asked by Mr. M. M. Bodkin, anti-Parnellite member for the north division of Roscommon. The question was provocative of a very heated discussion that was marked by considerable disorder.

Before the government had a chance to reply to Mr. Bodkin's question, Mr. Edward Carson (Conservative), one of the members for Dublin University, interposed a supplementary question, intended to discredit the Irish executive.

Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in replying to the questions, said that he was not aware that any judge had previously commented upon the system employed in compiling the Irish criminal statistics. An English judge, he added, would not have used such an occasion to criticise the government, especially if he were personally opposed to it politically.

This statement was received with cheers by the members on the Nationalist and government benches. A wordy passage followed, the disputants being frequently interrupted by Nationalist members.

Mr. Carson finally accused Mr. Morley of making a cowardly attack on the Irish judges.

This was the signal for a prolonged hubbub among the members, some of whom lost their temper entirely. There were roars of "Order!" "Order!" and cries for Mr. Carson to withdraw his objectionable remark. Some of the members repeatedly demanded, through the uproar, that the speaker name the offending member from Dublin university.

The speaker had great difficulty in quelling the disorder, but he finally succeeded, and then called upon Mr. Carson to withdraw the objectionable expression he had used.

Mr. Carson did as the speaker requested.

HOME RULE BILL.

Great Progress Made in Committee Owing to the Closure.

London, July 20.—The last eleven clauses of the home rule bill were brought through the committee stage this evening. On Thursday evening of last week the work of the house in committee had been pushed forward to clause 27. This clause, concerning judges and other persons having salaries charged on the consolidated funds, was carried on Monday. Clause 29, concerning pensions, was carried last evening.

Ten o'clock this evening was the time fixed in the government schedule for closing the debate on the other 11 clauses. At that hour the committee was discussing Mr. Gladstone's amendment, which provided that acts relating to the royal constabulary be repealed at the end of six years, and that none but civil police be created under any Irish act. This amendment concerned clause 30, which deals with the Irish royal constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police. The debate was cut short as the clock struck, and, under the closure, the amendment was carried by a vote of 337 to 49.

Clauses 30 to 36 were then passed in rapid succession by majorities ranging between 24 and 34. The subjects of these clauses are: Police, Irish exchequer, law applicable to both houses of the Irish legislature, supplemental provisions to the powers of the Irish legislature, limitation of borrowing by local authorities, temporary restrictions on powers of the Irish legislature and executive with regard to land transitory provisions.

Clause 37, concerning the continuance of existing law courts officers, etc., was carried without a division.

Clause 39, etc., concerning the appointment of a day for the purposes of the bill, was carried by a vote of 295 to 261.

The clause concerning the significance of terms used in the bill was lost.

Clause 40, concerning the title of the act, was carried without division.

The committee then rose. There was a total lack of excitement throughout the evening. The next work in committee will be the consideration of the postponed financial clauses, 14, 15 and 16, of the new government clauses on finance and postoffice, of the schedule and of the preamble. The debate on these subjects, according to the government programme, will be closured one week from to-night.

Is His Own Wagon.

A stevedore in Cincinnati is probably the only man in America who hires himself out to do work which usually calls for the assistance of an express wagon. His name is Mosher, but he is generally known as Samson. He came to this country from Frankfort, Germany, to use his own words, "when Franklin Pierce was President." For a time he steamboated on the lakes and the Mississippi river, finally drifting to Cuba, where he became a common carrier for a year. He arrived in Cincinnati a few months later, and has been a resident ever since.

In those days moving vans were comparatively unknown, and when the good citizen desired to move he generally experienced considerable trouble in procuring a conveyance to make the necessary shift. This was a pointer to Samson, and he let himself in on the ground floor, soon establishing a lucrative business as a common carrier of household goods, merchandise, trunks, etc. At times when business was a little dull he would hie himself to Sixth and Plum and solicit trade, like the expressmen do to-day at the same corner. While thus standing in his accustomed place one day he was accosted by a woman, who gave him his first long haul. It was to move her household goods from Walnut Hills to a place somewhere down on Liberty street. He proceeded to the place at once, packed the goods in two loads, and, according to the Enquirer, moved all the woman's belongings to the place of destination in an hour and twenty minutes, resting only once during the trip. He was paid 50 cents for his work, the usual compensation called for by his tariff of rates for suburban service. As time passed business became more brisk with "Samson" and he was not obliged to stand any longer on the corner to solicit trade, as he had as much hauling as he was able to attend to. His great strength had been noised about and it was believed by many superstitious people that he would have no trouble in carrying off a block of buildings. Mothers silenced noisy children by telling them that "Samson" would come around some night and carry them off, house and all.

While engaged one day in moving furniture from a house on Eighth street he probably tackled the biggest job he ever went against in his life. In the house was a large square piano of enormous size. He successfully got the instrument out of the door, strapped it on his back, and, unaided, carried it across the street, winning a $5 wager as the result. It was a pastime in his younger days for him to wander in the neighboring wood, daily awhile with a few young trees, and then yank them out by the roots. He then brought them to town and always found a ready sale for them. It was no uncommon thing to see him passing along the street with a full-grown maple tree on his shoulder. Old age is beginning to tell, and the once strong and vigorous man contents himself with delivering bread for a Clark-street bakery and doing light jobs here and there.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, July 19.—M. Patterson, of this city, among the sixteen persons indicted for complicity in the smuggling of opium from the steamer Haytien Republic at Portland, was arrested to-day and will be taken to Portland for trial.

New York, July 20.—A New York banking house received a practical illustration this week of the distrust in Europe of American securities and the fear that this country may go on the silver basis. In its foreign mail it received $50,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds, the European owners of which did not care to hold them so long as there was danger that the payment of interest and principal might have to be accepted in silver. It was said that there have been other cases of this sort, and it was that which enabled the National banks to secure United States 4 per cent. bonds recently at a sufficiently low price to warrant taking out new circulation.

Atoka, I. T., July 20.—Three men who, it is positively stated, participated in the attempt to rob the train near Springtown, a short time ago, have been brought here by the United States marshal. The men are members of a gang of notorious whiskey peddlars from Coal Gate, I. T., who stood Deputy Marshal Wood off on July 4. The men were given away by their confederates, who revealed a plot to assassinate Marshal Ward and also a plot to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway Calu.

Jamaica, L. I., July 21.—Detective Ashmead, assisted by Detective Harris, captured three members of a gang of burglars last night. The detectives also recovered $10,000 worth of stolen property. In the men's possession were found $500 in money and pawntickets upon which another $1,000 worth of property will be recovered. The burglars were living in fine style at Ridgewood. They refuse to give any names and are locked up pending arraignment. The detectives earn the $500 reward offered for their capture.

Toledo, Ohio, July 21.—Information has reached here of the horrible brutality of John Clegg, living seven miles south of here. His wife recently deserted him for another man and he has been drinking heavily. Last night he came home and seizing his youngest child, a boy of five, by the feet, dashed him against the wall, cutting a horrible gash in his head. The child died in a few minutes. Mary, the eldest daughter, aged 13, was similarly treated. The second girl, Ana, was also thrown against the wall. She will probably die. The fourth child, a boy, was frightfully beaten. Clegg was arrested and locked up. A mob of 500 attempted to break into the jail, but the police managed to get him to another town.

Brantford, Fla., July 21.—A daughter of Karr Elliot, one of the leading planters of Lafayette county, was assaulted and murdered yesterday on her father's plantation by a negro convict. The girl's head was found severed from her body and hidden in a sink hole near where the deed was committed. A posse has gone after the negro.

Toledo, Ohio, July 21.—Yesterday afternoon an oil well was being drilled on a farm belonging to the Ohio Oil Co., 25 miles south of this city. The last screw was being turned when the well suddenly began to flow furiously. The flood of oil soon reached the boilers, and so rapidly did the flames spread that only two of the five workmen escaped with their lives, and they were terribly burned. The dead are: David Arnot, David Ramsay and Leo Rockman. The latter was burned to a crisp. The well is still flowing, the workmen being unable to stop it.

New York, July 21.—A London dispatch says that Prof. Chakravarti, the eminent high caste Brahmin, who ranks at the head of Sanscrit scholars and metaphysicians, left Bombay to-day for London, en route for Chicago to participate in the great theosophical congress to be held in September. He will be accompanied from London by Mrs. Annie Besant.

London, July 20.—The representatives of 149,000 miners voted to-day in favor of the resolution to call out those members of the federation who have not been notified of a reduction in their wages. Delegates representing 101,000 men voted against the resolution. It is provided that the miners in question shall give notice to their masters of the termination of their contracts on the next "making up" day.

Jew Baiting.

New York, July 21.—The mobbing of Jews in the Seventh ward has been stopped for the time being, as the result of the police department placing two special officers in the locality, and who have co-operated with a committee of citizens. For some time the Jews living in or having to pass through this neighborhood have been stoned and reviled by a gang of hoodlums, the latter also taking especial pleasure in plucking the long beards of the aged aliens. The presence of the police has restrained the ruffians, and Hebrews are now enabled to go their way without molestation.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Specimen of What is Daily Fed the Great U. S. Public.

San Francisco, July 20.—The Bulletin this evening says editorially—"It is reported that the Canadian and Imperial Governments have at last agreed to strengthen the fortifications of Esquimalt harbor. The idea is to give Great Britain an impregnable naval station at this point. This will go far to secure her naval dominion on the Pacific unless we adopt counteracting measures. Esquimalt will be to the Pacific coast what Halifax is to the Atlantic seaboard, but within closer striking distance. It actually lies at the entrance to our second most important harbor on the coast—the terminus of the transcontintal roads—and commands all the access thereto. The gates of Puget Sound at Port Townsend and Deception Pass are easily defensible. The naval station to be established further up the Sound may be made impregnable. All this will not prevent Esquimalt from holding the entrance unless our naval force on this coast is capable of keeping it open. The strait of Juan de Fuca is too wide to be actually commanded by Esquimalt, but they could cover it with a force of battleships, torpedo boats, etc., which would effectually close the passage unless we were strong enough by a like means to keep it open.

With one first-class naval station at Mare Island and another on Puget Sound, and an effective force of vessels of various classes, we could command the situation in the Straits of Fuca. Perhaps fortifications at Port Angeles, New Dungeness, or both, would form part of the system of defence. They would furnish points of support and refuge for the population of the Straits. There may be no connection between this agreement to fortify Esquimalt and the recent establishment of a steam line between British Columbia, Hawaii and Sydney; but they come suspiciously near together. They also bear closely upon the fact that President Cleveland, by his folly, is in a fair way to hand Hawaii over to Great Britain. The Provisional Government of the Islands frankly asserts its purpose to seek British protection in case the annexation project fails. The new steam line comes in very conveniently with the commercial facilities it offers to encourage this proposition. As Esquimalt on the Pacific stands in place of Halifax on the Atlantic, so would Hawaii represent the Bermudas, and complete the cordon of British posts along our coasts on both oceans. If all these movements do not form a part of one broad and clear design on the part of England, the appearances are very deceptive. The moral of the situation is before us. While maintaining and strengthening ourselves at San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound we must prevent the closing of the British naval and commercial cordon by the annexation of Hawaii without any more foolishness about it. The "cross road of the Pacific" is the key to the commercial situation, while it commands strategically the main entrance to Pacific lines of travel. With a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, it would also become the centre of the future telegraphic system of the Pacific.

SIAM AND FRANCE.

Conditions of the Ultimatum Issued by the French.

Paris, July 20.—The senate to-day unanimously passed a resolution approving in every respect of the attitude of the government in the Siamese affair.

Le Figaro says that the terms of the French ultimatum to Siam demand that Siam evacuate the left bank of the Mekong river; give guarantees for the faithful performance of its treaty obligations and pay indemnity for outrages on the French.

It has been semi-officially announced that the ultimatum sent to Siam was limited to 48 hours. France claims an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs, exclusive of the private claims. Besides making the Mekong the limit of the French possessions, France claims all the islands on the Mekong. Indemnities will be claimed on account of Grosgurein, Chapenois, the French land syndicate of Upper Paro and Baraton, a distiller of Bangkok, also an indemnity of £40,000 for the sinking of the J. B. Say.

Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is not expected before Saturday night or Sunday. It is thought that, in case the reply be unfavorable, Rear Admiral Wissman will await the arrival of M. de Villiers, special comuissioner sent by the French government, before taking final action.

The Use of Meat.

Abroad, in France and Italy and Switzerland, at the pensions where meat is a luxury and the practice of intelligent economy a fine art, great mounds of macaroni, stewed with tomatoes, are served as a separate course, delicious and satisfying. We Americans rarely dream of eating things in such fashion as they are cooked and served in those countries, but—so much the worse for us! Certainly there is no occasion for the ever-abundant use of meat, especially in hot weather.

As a matter of fact, it is much easier for a cook to serve a steak or some chops than prepare a substitute, but nevertheless many can be prepared of simple, small cost materials.

To make "illusion chops" you need two or three cupfuls of mashed potatoes, quite free from lumps moistened, with a little hot milk and well seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. You will need also two small round onions, those called buttons; mince these very fine and fry brown in a spoonful of butter. You will also mince fine six small carrots, boiled until tender, and four small boiled turnips; and if you have some fine, firm white cabbage, or some bits of cold boiled cauliflower, add them, season with a little finely-cut parsley, a tiny pinch of grated nutmeg, salt, and a red pepper-corn, or a bit of the scarlet pod.

Now mix all well with the mashed potato, mould with the hands into dainty chop shapes, dip into beaten egg and then in sifted cracker dust, and fry in very hot butter. Drippings will answer, but there must be enough of it to immerse the cutlets, just as you do oysters or Saratoga chips, and it must be boiling when the chops go into it.

Let them fry a fine brown. You have had chop bones scraped clean in a hot oven meantime, and now stick one deftly in each chop. Lap them on coarse, brown paper in the mouth of the oven, in order that every particle of grease may be absorbed. Then serve immediately on a very hot dish; garnish them with crisped parsley. In reality these chops both look and taste very much like the breaded cutlets one often orders but seldom gets, perfectly prepared.—N. Y. Press

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:—

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

Breaking the News.

Little did William Lightpurse think, as one evening in the first glad stages of unalloyed happiness he entered his Harlem flat, of the terrible news that awaited him. But the agitated face of his fair young wife told him all too well that she had something terrible to tell him.

"What is it, my darling?" he said, reaching into the next room for a chair, and drawing her gently to him.

"Alas! William, dear," she sobbed, "although our lease runs for a year yet, I fear, we shall have to move on the first."

"But why?" he answered. "The landlord has not been saying anything to my little peach blossom, has he?"

"Oh, no," she moaned, tapping the ceiling impatiently with her tiny, slippered toe, "but William, dear, where am I going to put my new crinoline?"—The Cloak Review.

An Eight Hour Day.

The experiment of the eight-hour day, or rather of making forty-eight hours a week's work, is now being tried in one of the largest iron works in England, the Salford works at Salford, which is a suburb of Manchester. The working hours at three works have heretofore been fifty-three per week, and the reduction is made on an understanding with the men that the output of the works shall not be diminished by this shortening of the hours. The men are to be punctual and energetic, and to save the owners from loss because of this shortening of hours, by greater industry. There is to be no reduction of wages, and if the end of a year finds the experiment successful the forty-eight-hour week will be the permanent arrangement.

Habits of Bears.

Along Grisley Bear river, in the Rockies, there are many bear haunts or wintering dens which the Indian guides point out to travelers. According to Indian stories a bear will lie in a dark and secluded retreat all winter without food and nourishment sucking its paws. The bear does not burrow in the ground, but covers himself with fallen leaves. Over the den the snow is often many feet deep and the bear's hiding-place is only discovered by an air hole so small that only the keen eye of a savage could find it. The Indians say that the Rocky Mountain bear lie thus in a torpid state from December until March.

The Congo's Incredible Depth.

The London Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians have been making soundings along the coast of Africa with a view of laying a cable from England to Cape Town. At the mouth of the Congo they found a remarkable state of affairs, their maps and soundings showing that that river's mouth is an extraordinary marine gully of no less depth than 1,452 feet. The mouth of the Mississippi at an equal distance from shore would only show thirty-three feet and the Thames forty feet. The Congo's incredible depths were traced for more than 100 miles out at sea.

A Stamp Licking Machine.

A cleverly constructed little machine has been designed for the purpose of affixing stamps to letters and circulars, and by its means the process can be carried out with extraordinary rapidity. The motions of detaching, dampening and fixing are all performed by one revolution of a small wheel attached to the machine. From 4,000 to 5,000 letters an hour can be stamped, and one of the most important advantages of the machine is that it will register the number of letters thus treated.

Mr. A. D. Leonard

of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling. Other medicines failed to do him any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known **kidney and liver** remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling and **makes the weak strong.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general and special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 28 Fort street, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1893, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon;

For the purpose of electing Directors of the Company;

And for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the Shareholders to an agreement for the leasing and hiring of the Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the railway to be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

By order of the Board.

A. J. WEAVER, BRIDGMAN,
Secretary-Treas

July 5-12,19,26

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBEATURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Grant Horne, of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia, merchant, has by deed dated the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to James Hill Lawson, of the city of Victoria, B.C., gentleman, for the benefit of the creditors, which said deed was executed by the said Adam Grant Horne and James Hill Lawson on the 17th day of July, 1893.

All persons having claims against the said Adam Grant Horne are required to send them in on or before the 17th day of August, 1893, to the said assignee, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignee shall then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of July, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignee.
July 18-10t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Wharf street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) CARL STROUSS.
(Signed) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE
Witness, (Sgd.) Francis B. Gregory.
j25-1m-d&w

Naval Contracts.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Tuesday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of soft bread, salt beef, lime, coffins, and digging graves as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1 July, 1893. j3-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Provisions of the "Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act.

Notice is hereby given that William Peter Saniger, of the city of Victoria, merchant, by a certain deed dated and executed by him on the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned to me, James Hastie, of the same place, accountant, all his real and personal property for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all his creditors their just debts. The said deed was executed by me, James Hastie, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1893. All persons having claims against the said assignor are requested to send them in on or before the 21st day of July, 1893, to me, the undersigned, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming. All persons indebted to the said assignor are also requested to pay the amounts due by them to the said assignor on or before the above date.

Dated, Victoria, 17th July, A. D. 1893.
JAMES HASTIE.
July 18-3t.

A Novel

—FOR—

3 1/3 cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Number of the 3 Books Wanted .....
Your Name .....
Your Address, No. ..... Street .....
Town or City .....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDB FELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Srivanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address:—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be are received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

Cooling, Refreshing, Exhilarating.

In this warm weather, when the body is losing so much moisture in perspiration, the natural demand that this loss shall be made good creates what is known as an "exquisite thirst." Many are foolish enough to endeavor to quench it with drinks containing more or less alcohol, but the wiser ones use the juice of ripe fruit. The Island of Montserrat is noted for producing the finest quality of limes, and the juice of these is bottled and known as

"Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice

Taken with water it makes a most delightful drink. It is cheaper than lemons and more conveniently prepared.

STAMINAL

Supplies the feeding qualities of

Beef and Wheat,

And the tonic qualities of

Hypophosphites

Combined in the form of a

PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

A Valuable Food and Tonic.

NOTICE

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Queen City Building, Loan and Saving Association, Limited, will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS:

1. Receiving the annual statement and balance sheet of Secretary, and reports of Secretary and Board of Directors.

2. Voting on amendments to By-Laws.

3. Election of Board of Directors and Secretary for ensuing year.

4. Dealing with such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order.

R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

July 12th, 1892.—1d

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon St, Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. ma1 1-3m

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA B. C

ESTATE OF JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, John Robert Kerr and Roderick Begg, doing business on Government street, in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, under the name and style of Kerr & Begg, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to John Robert Kerr, to whom they have been assigned, who will carry on the business at the old stand in his own name.

JOHN ROBERT KERR.
RODERICK BEGG.

July 19th-2w.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to be Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. jl0-4f

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons that on and after this date I will not pay any bills unless obtained upon my written order.

ETIENNE VERDIER,
South Saanich.

Victoria, 14th July, 1893.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 11th, 1893.

AN EXPLORER ACCUSED.

Mizon Is Said to be Killing Some African and Enslaving Others.

According to some Frenchmen who have returned to France from Lieut. Mizon's expedition, which is now on the great Benue tributary of the Niger river, Mizon has been carrying things with a very high hand. When the French government invested money in Mizon's last enterprise, it hoped to secure commercial relations with the populous tribes on the upper Benue and in the great region of Adamawa. Much of this area is claimed by Great Britain, but this fact did not check the ambition of France to secure the first foothold as traders there.

The French government made a demand upon the Royal Niger company to permit Mizon to carry through its territories on the lower Niger two mountain guns, a quick firing Hotchkiss cannon, 150 rifles with 18,000 cartridges, 100 revolvers with 15,000 cartridges, and other warlike material. The company protested against this demand, but it happened to be just after the British elections last fall, when, for practical purposes, there was no British ministry. The French government took advantage of this fact to do as it pleased, and Mizon returned to the Niger and the Benue with all his munitions of war, six French companions and a large force of sharpshooters from Senegal.

According to Mr. Ward, a Frenchman bearing an English name, who has returned from the Mizon expedition, that enterprising pioneer has been making great use of his cannon and guns. He entered into relations with the Mohammedan Emir of Muri, and merely to please that potentate, with whom he made a commercial treaty, he marched his forces against the big town of Kwana on Christmas last. The town had a population of 2,000 people. He stationed his guns 300 yards from the walls and began a bombardment. By the time he had thrown thirty shells the 15,000 inhabitants had fled to the mountains, leaving 50 dead and 100 wounded in the town. Two hundred and fifty women and children were taken prisoners, led to the camp of the Emir of Muri, and reduced to slavery.

The fugitives, nearly 2,000 in number, camped on the mountains, where they remained for nearly a week with nothing to eat. Hunger at last compelled them to surrender to the Emir, who sold them as slaves. The pagans had defended themselves courageously, but they said when they surrendered: "The whites are with you, and we cannot fight against them. We should prefer to struggle for our liberty, but we can do nothing against guns."

Ward's story was at first attributed to his hatred of Mizon, and little faith was placed in it; but since then two other Frenchmen from Mizon's camp have returned to France with the same story of outrageous conduct on the part of the explorer. According to these reports Mizon has allied himself with the Moslems against the Pagans. In the long run there is no doubt that such proceedings will be harmful. Instead of helpful to the interests of his government.

He went out to Africa to establish French influence there, but by participation in native wars and the enslavement of a people with whom he has no grounds for quarreling, he will only compromise French influence in the regions of the upper Benue.

Poet Shelley.

Baltimore Sun: In the precincts of University college, Oxford, which expelled Shelley for atheism and insubordination, a memorial has just been erected to his honor. The memorial, the gift of Lady Shelley, was opened two weeks ago in the presence of the faculty of the different colleges of Oxford, the Bishop of Southwark, a grandson of the poet, and many others. A special chamber has been constructed in which the memorial is placed. The work consists of a figure in white marble of the poet as he may be supposed to have lain when he washed up by the sea. He is lying on a bronze pedestal supported by lions, between which is seated a figure of the muse of poetry. The chamber is closed by a door. Of this door Lady Shelley presented a gold key to Dr. Bright, the master of Balliol. After paying a tribute to the distinguished sculptor and designer, Mr. Onslow Ford, she thanked the master and fellows of University college for enabling her to fulfil one of the dearest wishes of her heart. For more than forty years, she said, she had been a diligent student of Shelley, and had striven to give the world a just impression of his character. She had lived in the companionship of his noble-minded wife and his son and had been acquainted with most of his friends, none of whom, she believed, were now surviving. They were much mistaken who imagined that Shelley and Mary were regardless of the duties of life. Men of genius erred sometimes, but they were not, therefore, to be deprived of the love and admiration of their countrymen.

The reply of the master of the university was remarkable with respect to the change that had come over the public mind since the death of Shelley and concerning his character and convictions. "He could not conceive," he said, "any more true emblem of the present century than the great poet whose effigy they had now received. For if they came to think of what really happened to him, he thought it was this—that he was prophetic in all directions of what was to come after. Their thanks were therefore very largely due to this fact—that the gift of the memorial was a sort of emblem and symbol to them of a rubbing out of old ill-wills and old ill-feelings and of a perfectly peaceful feeling towards that great man. He did not think they ought to judge of their predecessors very harshly, or to say that the action of the college was very extraordinarily wrong, for he believed there was hardly any place in Oxford which would not have acted in the same way as University college had acted. But what they had to observe was this—that the greatness of the man had rendered him open to "his sort of treatment. It was because there was in him such a well-spring of hatred of all that was false and oppressive, because he had such strong feeling for all that was gloomy and sad in the history of the world and mankind that he could not but become a rebel; and, being a rebel, he was treated as a rebel. But the rebel of eighty years ago was the hero of the present century. In other words, the great aspirations which he had, the intense love of the human race which he had, the intense admiration of all objects which met his eyes in the natural world, the intense dread of all that was evil and all that was sad, what was it but the very thing they had been learning for the last eighty years? And when at this time they had constant repetitions of very sad and pessimist sort of views as to what the world was going to become, it was very cheerful to come across a prophet who prophesied good things and not bad. Although it probably was true that the great giant lay still chained upon the hilltops, and although Jupiter, the emblem of what was false and conventional, still in some degree reigned, it must be confessed that the prophecies of Shelley had been interesting powers in their fulfilment, and that in some way or other, though it might not be as he fancied it, the human race was coming, as they all hoped, to something like a condition of happiness in universal and divine equality and love."

Artificial Marble.

In nature, marble is made out of chalk by water, which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk particle by particle, and crystallises it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results may be accomplished by chemical means. First, slices of chalk are dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral stains are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce counterfeit "verde antique," oxide of copper is utilized. In like manner green, pink, black and other colorings are obtained. Next the chalk slices go into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystalized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble.

Couldn't Kill Himself.

Ottawa, July 12.—Walter Rowan, a clerk in the post office department, attempted to commit suicide last evening. Rowan, who was living alone at 376 Cooper street, his wife and family being on holidays at St. John, N.B., was found late last night on the doorstep of his residence with a cut across his throat and a wound on his leg. He was taken to the hospital. Questioned as to what caused him to make the suicidal attempt, he said the night before he retired to bed and read until 12 or 1 o'clock. He then tried to sleep, but found he could not. During the night he heard men's voices downstairs, and believing detectives were after him he ran to the head of the stairs and fell down in order to escape his pursuers. The listeners to the story saw that the man's mind was wandering. The tumble down stairs hurt his shoulder very much, and some of the neighbors believe that this injury is a great measure prevented him from making a deeper cut on his throat and leg than he did, as the arms were very sore and made him partly helpless. He lost a good deal of blood, both from the wound on the neck, which was made by a razor, and the wound on the leg, made by a knife. A further investigation revealed the fact that he drank a cup of ammonia and also took a quantity of sugar of lead. These, however, disagreed with his stomach, and he threw them off. That he contemplated suicide is evidenced by four letters he had written to his wife since her departure, but which had not been mailed. In these he distinctly stated that he trusted he would be successful in committing suicide. These letters were found in his coat pocket when his condition was noticed and his friends were attending to him. None of his wounds are serious.

Work for Their Passage.

New York Sun: The first railroad built in the interior of tropical Africa was the little line ninety miles long which connects the towns of Kayes and Bafoulabe on the Senegal river in Senegambia. Steamers run up the Senegal from the ocean to Kayes, where the river becomes unnavigable, and the railroad line to Bafoulabe is the first section of the extension of steam facilities to the Niger river, which in time will give uninterrupted steam communication between the sea and the upper Niger. A while ago a gentleman who travelled over this railroad said that it was in a very shabby condition. At one part of the line a force of one hundred natives, supplied with strong ropes, was employed to give a helpful tow to trains.

Lieut. Jaime, of the French army, who made a name by his trip to Timbuctoo in a gunboat, confirms the reports that the natives are used for draft purposes to eke out the insufficient power of the locomotives. A picture taken from the book just published by Lieut. Jaime shows the train that took part of his party over the road. He says that several times during the journey the locomotive or one of the cars was derailed, and hours were wasted in hoisting them on the track again. Once in a while everybody on the cars would jump off in order to take a pull at the tow or to apply their shoulders to the train.

The roadbed has not been kept in good condition. The locomotives are more or less out of repair, and for a distance of six miles, most of the motive force was supplied by the natives with a long rope. The picture shows a place where only the members of Lieut. Jaime's party were doing out the motive power. Some of them are seen in front of the engine hauling on the rope, and others are at the sides of the cars applying all their strength to ward a forward movement.

An Odd Occupation.

There is a man who holds the position of agent for a popular preacher of this city. He was a college graduate and had studied law, theology, horses, music, the drama, and had tried the newspapers, all without success. Then he made the discovery that the preachers were the hardest pushed of all professional men for ideas to incorporate into their sermons. "Now this," says the agent, "is what I do. A preacher's duties call him to wander about town and report to him little incidents and queer ideas that strike me. He takes these and weaves them into his sermon. For instance a preacher who has a large congregation with much visiting to do could not, if he were so inclined, visit all the public meetings, the resorts of gamblers and drunkards, the factories and the slums of the city. I am the eyes through which he sees these things, and, using my information, he speaks learnedly and intelligibly of all phases of life, and sets his congregation a-wondering where he gets time to see so much. He is thus enabled to interest every element in his congregation, appearing to the sporting man as a sport, to the athlete as an enthusiast in athletics, to the musician as a musician, and to the theatre-goer as one well versed in the plays of our day. I also tell him what the people are saying about him, and so he is able to talk to the different classes in a way that leads them ignorant of my office as a go-between to think him really wonderful in reading their thoughts. I am liberal in my ideas. One month I serve a Methodist, the next may look at the same things again with Baptist eyes, or Presbyterian, or may be a service for a heretic. I am at present working for a preacher in this city whose sermons are very much noticed by the papers, and who is noted for his original ideas, which I furnish, but for which I am well paid."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Ways and Means of the Fashion Maker.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says that it is surprising how soon fashions become general in that centre of fashion-making. A "creation," a new fashion, is hardly out of an exclusive house of the Rue de la Paix hardly out of the work-rooms, it might be said, when you see it copied in the shop windows of the Louvre and of the Bon Marche, where it can be bought for less than one-fourth of the price asked by the great couturiers. They must be annoying to those who continually cudgel their brains to invent something new; and it seems that there is no remedy, for the Louvre and the Bon Marche do not hesitate to employ all means and ways to get at the new ideas as soon as they are materialised. At first the rulers of dress thought some of their work people were bribed to give points, but they soon discovered that the pilfering of ideas took place in the show rooms instead of in the work rooms, and that it could not be stopped. They found that the Louvre and the Bon Marche engaged handsome, distinguished-looking young women, dressed them as if they had 100,000 francs a year and were accustomed from infancy to having and wearing the best, gave them a private carriage, and had them go to the great couturiers to order garments "just come out." These afterwards served as the models of things which, the week after, you might buy by the dozens.

By some means the large dry goods shops succeeded in getting impecunious women of society into their employ, and they pay them royally for revealing new things in the way of dinner and reception dresses. This is one way in which they keep up with the tide of new fancies in dress. On the first night of a play men and women are seen in the audience busily drawing in their sketch books. They are artists who are busy taking down the toilets for fashion papers, minor dressmakers, and for all the shops which sell made-up clothes. Their employers have paid for the entrance tickets $5 and $10, and besides pay the artists well at so much an hour.

Courtiers cannot always invent. They will ransack their brains at the beginning of every season for new creations, then reproduce them with more or less modifications, and, with attentive study, it becomes an easy matter for an outsider to distinguish the styles of one couturier from another. During the last winter, for instance, Worth put out a profusion of black and iridescent large and small spangles on almost all dinner and evening dresses; he put them on tulle, silk and velvet. It was he who revived the large puffed sleeve made of contrasting stuff from the dress, and that style holds fair to remain in fashion for several years. Felix was the first to revive the profuse use of lace as an ornamentation and to ordain a change from the dress made entirely of lace. Now he refuses to trim skirts near the hips or in the middle for he always observes the harmony of ensemble of the figure, and to show the graciousness of that mode he begs you to think of a draped statue with three bands cutting the lower part of the figure. Doucet is the originator of the combination of black and white which is now so much worn. Worth invented the present pelerine a few years ago. The first ones, which were made of Astrachan, were considered most eccentric. You see that the pelerine is not a new garment. It often takes years for an article of toilet to be generally adopted. Especially is this the case when it is as expensive as Astrachan pelerines are in Paris.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Rose diamonds are liable to explode.

The present quotation for prime Egyptian mummies is $100 per dead head.

Turned-in toes are often found with preoccupied, absent-minded persons.

To patch a patent leather shoe that has been "barked" scrape the place clean with glass and apply patent leather varnish with a brush. Dry in a hot place.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the gulf stream. At certain places, however, it attains a speed of fifty-one miles an hour, the extraordinary rapidity of the current giving the surface the appearance of a sheet of fire.

Hold the watch in such a position that the hand is pointed in the direction of the sun, then the point midway between the position of the hour hand and XII will be due south. If, for instance, the hour hand point to V, due south will be between II and III, or half way between XII and V.

Here is the time table for 1893: Lent begin February 15; Easter day occurs on April 2; Washington's birthday, February 22, was on Wednesday; inauguration of the president, Saturday, March 4; St. Patrick's day, March 17, Friday; Fourth of July, Tuesday; Labor day, Monday, September 4; Christmas, December 25, Monday.

A FEW WOMEN.

Girls over 12 can make wills under the laws of Scotland.

The shah of Persia travels with a suite of 10,000 people and 300 wives when he takes his summer trip in the distant provinces under his control.

Miss Frances E. Willard has been received in England with an enthusiasm which Lady Somerset declares to be as cordial as that extended to John B. Gough or to Dwight L. Moody.

Lord Craven is coming over here late this month to marry Miss Bradley-Martin, of New York. The earl and his bride are to return to England soon after the wedding, which is fixed for April 18.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, a negro sculptor, of Paris, is to execute, on the order of the negro women of Allegheny, Pa., a bust of Phillis Wheatley, an educated negro woman who lived in New England a century ago. The bust will be sent to the world's fair.

FOR THE CURIOUS.

Astronomers claim that the temperature of the planet Neptune reaches 900 degrees below zero.

Between three and four thousand bottles of wine are made every year from grapes grown in the gardens of the Vatican.

New South Wales will impose a 5 per cent. tax on the outcome derived from property in the colony by absentee owners.

A person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the centre of disturbance is quite near him.

There is prospect of early legislation in the Australian colonies designed to put a practical veto on immigration. The labor situation is extremely unsatisfactory and the unemployed march almost in regiments from one colony to another demanding work.

BOILED DOWN.

An orange peddler in Amsterdam has died and left his heirs $80,000.

Millions of butterflies are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines.

In 1807 Davy decomposed potash and discovered potassium, soon after soda.

The Dundee (Scotland) Courier tells of a white leghorn hen living an egg 2½ inches in diameter and weighing over 4½ ounces.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Meiklejohn's, Fort street, above Douglas.

In Summer
Nestlé's Food is the safest and best Summer diet for infants, because it furnishes complete nourishment and prevents all forms of Summer Complaint. This statement is confirmed by a record covering a quarter of a century in every quarter of the globe. Write for free sample and our book, "THE BABY," to
THOS. LEEMING & CO.
Montreal.
NESTLÉ'S FOOD

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.

Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, QueenCharlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.

Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

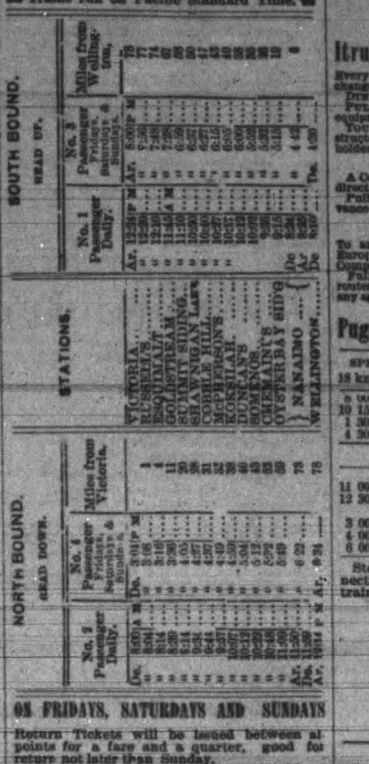
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient indocements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

DAILY SERVICE BY THE Great Northern Railway TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,

Also to Local Points in

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.

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COAST LINES—
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Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

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P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr., S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry., & N.W.S. Ry., Seattle.

H. A. JOHNSON, Div. Pr't & Pass. Agt., Great Northern, Seattle.

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Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

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Umatilla - - - July 23

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Victoria. of Third street.

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Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul or Duluth (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots — Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." — TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	M	...Tacoma...	M	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria?...	M	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle...	58	Ar	8 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	...Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston,	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	...Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	...Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C

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121 First Washington, Portland, Or

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, A.P.R. Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa..... Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line.

STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney, Brisbane, June 14th, 1893.

STEAMSHIP "WARRINOO"

(3500 Tons), will sail from Vancouver for Honolulu, Sydney Brisbane, July 14th, and regular monthly sailings hereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN LINE.

Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver, June
" India " " July
" China " " Aug.
" Japan " " Aug.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

For rates of passage and further information apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
C.P.R. Agent, Government Street.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, 4 mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

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Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 181; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

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Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. 1y4-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad treet and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

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GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 72.

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PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ja18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale 272-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.
ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
Ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y6 E. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.B. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
R. LANGLEY,
1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. All sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
R. PFERDNER,
ja19 K. of R. &S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All sojourners are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. ju21 3m

DR. H. B. FINDLEY,
Dentist.
86 Government Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria B. C. Specialties—Crown and Bridge Work, Porcelain and Enamel Inlays. 1y3-1m

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

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Splendid Summer Resort.
Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG,
Ju30-4m Proprietor.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practice experience of over 25 years. mar1

NOTICE.
As many people are under the impression that Munroe Miller's Job Printing and Bookbinding Establishment is closed, I beg to inform the public that every department is in full operation under the management of Mr. Miller, who will be glad to welcome his old friends and make new ones.
THOS. T HULL,
Assignee.
m21-tm

AMUSEMENTS.

Islander's Time
SATURDAY, JULY 22
****
Leave Victoria 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.
First trip connects with Wallipi at Townsend for Seattle.
Fare to Townsend and Return, 75c.
Tickets at Hibben's, Johnson's and Jamieson's.
jy20-2t

A.O.F.
Excursion
—TO—
NEW WESTMINSTER
SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1893,
S.S. JOAN will leave Janion's Wharf at 6.30 a.m.
FARE, for Round Trip, . . $1.50
Grand A. O. F. Demonstration and Picnic at Queen's Park. A good Brass Band will accompany the Excursion. See posters and programmes.
Tickets from: H. Waller, Watson & Hall, E. J. Salmon, Gilmore & McCandless, or
H. L. SALMON,
Sec'y Committee.
N. B.—Only a limited number will be sold.
jy3-15-21

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College of Oratory
FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President,
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture.
School of Physical Culture.
School of Dramatic Art.
Fall Term September 12.
For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Apply 337 Johnson street, after 2 p.m. daily. jy20-1t

WANTED—By a competent young woman lately from the east, a position as housekeeper or second work, or care of children. Address A.M., Times Office. Jy 20-3t.

FOR SALE—30 cords of oak stove wood cut in 15-inch lengths. Apply to W. T. Hardaker & Co., auctioneers, 81 Douglas street. jly9-3t

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business for man of limited capital; will require between $1,000 and $1,500; plant, stock and good-will go with sale. For particulars address Manufacturer, Times office. jy17-tf.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

WANTED—Widow with two small children would like situation as house-keeper, country preferred. Address P. O. box 422.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. j5-1m

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1½ story log house and 4 sheds; near McPherson's station; cheap at $1,100. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas st. ju26

FOR SALE—New two story house, 5 rooms, Frances Avenue, Saanich Road; a bargain at $900; terms to suit. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

TO LET—5 roomed house on Frances Avenue Saanich Road; cheap at $8. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas st. ju26

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. B. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 ju-tf

PINKING AND STAMPING of all kinds done at reasonable prices at 5 James street, James Bay. june 16-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E., this office. jy9-tf

Telephone 204.
Ring us up!
We will sell you
Groceries and Provisions
At Prices
Never offered before
To the Public.
Ask our Quotations before placing your orders elsewhere.
Free and speedy delivery of all orders.
FRANCK'S GROCERY
Cor. Fort and Quadra Sts.

Marine.

Steamer Transfer left for New Westminster last evening.

Bark Fortuna was towed to Hastings mill last evening by the tug Mystery.

Bark Formosa is due from Liverpool with a general cargo for R. P. Rithet & Co.

Frank H. Whyte, representing McCall & Co., of Toronto, arrived from Nanaimo to-day.

Bark Blair Athol is due from Samarang with a cargo of sugar for the B. C. refinery.

Schooner Walter A. Earle returned to the West Coast to-day to land her Indians at Hesquoit.

H. A. Simpson and Fred. M. Young, two of Nanaimo's leading barristers, are at the Driard.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.
"sbw

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By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

DR. BURWASH'S REASONING.

"The Times, instead of coming to Dr. Burwash's rescue, which, after quoting him as an authority, it might be supposed it would do, virtually admits that his reasoning is unsound." Thus saith the Colonist. Further, it seems we have backed out. It is necessary only to say that we did not look upon Dr. Burwash as in need of any rescue, that we have not quoted him as an authority, and that we have not admitted that his reasoning is unsound. The Colonist has, in fact, been at its old trick of drawing on its imagination. However, we did and do admit that if Dr. Burwash had reasoned as the Colonist said, his reasoning would have been unsound. The "post hoc" argument was certainly devised for shallow-witted people, and we are therefore all the more surprised that the Colonist should have discovered its fallacy. But we took the liberty of stating that Dr. Burwash might not necessarily have reached his conclusions by the use of the "post hoc" argument, to which the Colonist replies: "The very fact of his coming to the conclusion he did with the facts as they are shows that he, either consciously or unconsciously, adopted that method, and no other." This sentence we may be allowed to commend to the public as a model combination of fine English and fine reasoning. As we have said, we have seen no special reason for trying to "rescue" Dr. Burwash, but as the question of his mode of reasoning has been raised, it may be well to show the process by which he did reach the two conclusions, (1) that protection causes the congestion of population in the cities, towns and manufacturing centres, and (2) that it causes the exodus of population from the rural districts. The reasons for his belief he gives in this way:

The congestion of population in the cities, and their consequent disproportionate increase of population, is altogether too decided to be the result of a mere accident. Nor can we account for it by the mere fact that young men are attracted by the more intense life of the cities. It is the higher remuneration for their labor which is really the moving force. And this higher remuneration is the result of a policy which has for its avowed purpose the rendering of the manufacturing industries relatively more profitable than the agricultural. In so far as the policy is protective, it first of all secures the home market for the home manufacturers. It next secures for these a profit nearly equal to the amount of the protective tariff beyond the profit at which they are manufactured and sold in the world's average market. However, the profit may be diminished by home competition at a later date; it begins with the full advantage of protection at the start, and, basing its calculations upon this, sets the current moving in the corresponding direction, that is, draws labor from the farm to the workshop. Large numbers of men who once owned farms of their own, and far larger numbers who were sons of farmers, are today working in our manufactories, not because they prefer the work or the society and advantages of the city to the life of the farm, but because the remuneration of the farm would not enable them to live, while that of the factory does.

This disparity of the returns of labor is brought about in two ways: First, the profits of the manufacturer are artificially enlarged; second, those of the farmer remain as they were, governed by the world's market price; third, the farmer pays for all manufactured products the extra price imposed by protection.

These three facts taken together exert even more than their legitimate influence in the direction of the future of farmers' children, as well as frequently in the decision of changes of his own life from the country to the town. He estimates the returns of his labor not by the cash value of his entire produce, but by the little sum which, at the end of the year, he can place in the savings workman seem very large. But besides of a mortgage upon his land; and in contrast to this the daily wages of the workman seems very large. But besides this migration from the country to the city, which may very often be the foreign city of a protectionist neighboring country, there is still another form which the exodus from the farm takes. The increasing mortgage or the increasing inadequacy of the farm to supply the wants of a growing family force a sale and removal to a more advantageous position. In a young country which may have betaken itself to the national policy before it was old enough for the long pants, this is especially likely to result in emigration to some country where the burden does not press so heavily. Frequently, also, the attracting power of the manufacturing centre draws the enterprising young man from the farm, not to a city in his own land, but to one in a neighboring country of protected manufactures.

The removal of population from the country to the cities, and from smaller countries where the burden of protection is more severely felt to those in which it is more widely distributed, is thus a direct result of the last stage of a protective national policy.

From a perusal of this the Colonist will perhaps be able to see how far its own conclusions were wrong and how far Dr. Burwash was from using the fallacious argument which the Tories employed to delude the unwary in past election campaigns.

Speaking of the row that disgraced Montreal when the Christian Endeavor convention was in progress there, the Canada Revue expresses the opinion that the Brahmin, Rev. Mr. Karmarkar, and any other member of the Christian Endeavor convention had a right to say what they chose without insult to any one when their remarks were made at a meeting which was not public, and which was not held in a public hall. This view of the matter is strictly just. If the delegate from India had made the remark attributed to him that would not have justified the rowdy proceedings of the mob whom that fiery paper La Presse contrived to stir up. Nevertheless, there are few Protestants who would not consider the remark in very bad taste and as needlessly offensive. It appears, however, that the Rev. Karmarkar did not actually make use of the offending words in his speech. He was advised not to, and followed the advice; but in the meantime printed slips with advance reports of the addresses had gone to the newspapers, and he was thus represented as having spoken in this way. Had Mr. Karmarkar known anything of Montreal he would likely have been more careful. For all that it speaks badly for Montreal that any man is not at liberty to go there and say what he thinks to be the truth on any subject without bringing a howling mob about his ears. People must have little confidence in their religion when they think violence is necessary to defend it from any verbal attack, however offensive. Of course the more intelligent French people of Montreal have enough respect for their religion and themselves to frown upon such demonstrations, and many of them, like the Canada Revue, believe in real freedom of speech; but it is only too easy for a paper like La Presse to stir up a mob of hoodlums to resent some imaginary insult to their nationality or their faith.

An Ottawa dispatch reads: The department of agriculture has received a report from Dr. Montizambert of cases of smallpox at Grosse Isle. The steamer Montevidian arrived at quarantine on June 20th with one modified case on board. The vessel was disinfected, the effects sterilized, and all on board vaccinated and detained. Six more cases developed subsequently, but all are doing well. The vigilance of Montizambert's staff prevented an outbreak of the disease at different points in Canada." It is very reassuring indeed to be told that Dr. Montizambert's staff possesses some of that desirable quality called vigilance, and that in one instance at least it has successfully guarded against the invasion of disease. Repetitions of the Winnipeg incident are not wanted.

DROPPED THE CASE.

The New Todhunter Suit Abandoned—Jail Guard Charges.

New Westminster, July 21.—Tomorrow will be a gala day with the Foresters in this city and extensive preparations are being made. Hundreds are expected from all parts of the province. There will be all sorts of sports and a lacrosse match in the afternoon and a band concert in the evening.

The new C. P. N. steamer Transfer arrived this morning and was inspected by many to-day. She will go into commission on Monday.

Nothing further will be learned about May Todhunter's death at present, as the case, which promised interesting disclosures, has been dropped.

Nothing has been heard of Cubbins, who escaped from jail.

Supt. Hussey has been here and has made many changes among the guards at that institution.

PRINTERS' STILL STRIKING.

Likelihood of a Long Fight—Another main From Capilano.

Vancouver, July 21.—The city is going to lay another water main across the narrows by day labor.

The Board of Trade is arranging to meet Hon. T. M. Daly about foreshore rights and some public works required in the harbor.

The printers' strike continues and a long struggle now seems certain.

PERSONAL.

S. Baxter, of Seattle, is at the Driard.

Dr. Robinson, of Alberni, is at the Oriental.

P. T. Johnson, of Port Townsend, is at the Victoria.

Hon. Justice Drake returned last evening from the Mainland.

J. E. Pearson, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. T. L. Briggs and Miss Briggs of New Westminster are in the city.

F. W. Guthrie and wife and H. L. Montgomery and wife, of Los Angeles, are at the Hotel Victoria.

E. W. Ruff, of the Northern Pacific, is in the city again and is at the Victoria. He will go to Seattle to-morrow night.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Vice Regal Party Entertained—Japanese Festivities.

Nanaimo, July 21.—Harry Lawson, charged with indecent behavior towards Alice Johnston, a child, was before Magistrate Planta yesterday, H. A. Simpson for the prosecution, F. McB. Young for the defence. The evidence showed that the man was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was about. The magistrate according decided to deal with the case summarily. The prisoner pleaded ignorance of the affair. The case against him was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

John Carr, a sailor, charged with assaulting a seaman named Charles Mason and severely hurting him was fined $20 and had to pay the doctor's charges.

The new hotel on Victoria Crescent will be opened to-morrow as a five-cent beer saloon. P. Weigle, proprietor of the Empire brewery, will manage the bar.

The Japanese festival in Wallace street Methodist church grounds was a delightful and well-attended affair. The weather was fine, and the tea, served by the ladies in Japanese costume, very refreshing. The Japanese consul was present and sang several songs in Japanese, which delighted his hearers.

Dr. Callanan has been appointed resident physician at Cariboo by the provincial government. He is to use his own judgment as to where he will live, but is recommended to Quesnelle for headquarters.

The party consisting of the lieutenant-governor, Hon. W. E. Dewdney, Hon. Theo. Davie, J. Hunter, M. P.P., D. M. Eberts, M. P. P., T. Earle, M. P. P., Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, A. W. Vowell, Indian agent, and Dr. Powell, arrived here last night by special train and were entertained to dinner at the Wilson house by Mayor Haslam, after which the majority of the visitors returned to Victoria.

UP BARCLAY SOUND.

Happenings in and Around the Settlement of Alberni.

Alberni, July 19.—Haymaking is now general, but the weather is not settled yet. The snow is fast disappearing on the lower ranges.

The Dominion Government agent wants stirring up; two buoys from the mouth of the Somass river have been washed away for about six months and two extra ones are required further up to indicate the channel at high tide, as several strange steamers have run on the flats. Snags in the river are also a nuisance. The paper mill steamer ran on one a few days ago and bent the propellor shaft. The river is now navigable much further up than formerly.

The telegraph line from French creek is still in the future, not on account of tenders being asked for yet. The best of the season will be wasted before it is commenced.

The road work is progressing well in the valley; the tender system has worked well, but some parts of the Nanaimo road, especially at the Alberni end, are disgraceful; nothing but soft mud put upon it; in some places it is almost impassable.

Dr. Robinson, after being here for 10 months, is leaving on the Maude. A farewell dance was held in the court house on Monday night, and general regret is expressed at his departure. A Dr. Pierce has come in to succeed him, but there is a rumor that Dr. Pierce will not stay long. Government should see that a competent man is sent in.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who has had charge of the Presbyterian Indian mission here for some time, is very ill in Ontario and not likely to recover. A new man will be wanted; one who can speak the Indian dialect.

The steamer Maude, at this date, has not arrived; she ought to have sailed on the 15th. Last trip she did not sail from Victoria until the 3rd, the proper date is the first. Settlers here never know when to expect her.

The Minister and the Boatman.

A correspondence on Sunday boating has passed between the Rev. J. K. Cameron, Free church minister, and Mr. Cosimo, Latona, boatman, both of Brodick, Island of Arran. Mr. Cameron wrote: "My Dear Latona—I am exceedingly sorry to hear that you were out on Sabbath last in a rowing boat with some strangers. I hope it is not true. I should be very sorry were it true, not only because of the violation of the Sabbath law involved in it, but also because it would necessitate our taking measures to put it down, and the people would rise very much in rebellion against you. I should be exceedingly sorry were anything of this kind to happen." Mr. Latona replied to Mr. Cameron that "he considered his letter both gratuitous and impertinent. The threat contained therein is on a par with the rest of your letter, and shows to what extremes your clerical intolerance and bigotry would go, providing you had the power." He continued that as his letter had contained a threat to injure him, he must ask an ample apology, adding that he placed himself in the hands of Glasgow solicitors. Latona again wrote on June 23: "I have as yet received no reply to mine of the 5th inst., demanding an apology or withdrawal of your unwarrantable letter of the 31st ult. I take it you have not the courage to see, or the sense to know, that in writing me at all you were guilty of a piece of presumptuous impertinence. One would have thought, after your fanatical persecution in what is now known as the 'milk case,' and the laughing-stock you made of yourself in conection therewith, you would have gained some little experience and have been taught a lesson. 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' and I am afraid sensible men will have no alternative but to class you along with the former." Proceeding, the boatman begged of Mr. Cameron to mind his own business and leave his alone, as he was in no way connected with him or his church. "Your fanatic struggles to deprive visitors of availing themselves of such a desirable and innocent form of relaxation might have found a responsive echo a century ago, but not to-day. Your efforts in this direction remind one of the last dying kick of a jackass or the grunt of a pig. Life would become insufferable were we to submit to be dictated to and domineered over by men of your narrow, bigoted and fanatical tendencies; and to show you that your threats to ruin me have no terrors for me, and also that I have no desire to shirk publicity, I have decided to send this correspondence to the various papers for publication, so that the public may know to what extent religious prejudice and coercion would go in Arran if it had the power."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Fifteen thousand people attended the Winnipeg Exhibition on Thursday.

G. Hibner & Co.'s furniture factory at Berlin was damaged to the extent of $5000; insured.

Cattle shipments from Montreal during the present week were light, amounting to only 2200 head.

Winnipeg will send delegates to the third Reciprocity Convention, called to meet at Duluth on October 10.

Cornell's dwelling, Hurlburt's blacksmith shop and Barber's carpenter shop at Wolseley, were totally destroyed by fire.

Kingston papers say a combine in coal and wood has been formed there, and that coal will be $7 a ton and wood $6 a cord.

Justice Bain at Winnipeg dismissed the application appealing against the appointment of three liquidators for the defunct Commercial Bank.

A fearful thunder, rain and hail storm occurred at Liverpool, Queen's county, N.S., doing great damage to the crops, blowing down fences and smashing windows.

Albert E. Wilson, accused of murdering Mary J. Marshall in Warwick four years ago, has made a full confession that he killed Miss Marshall. He was in love with the girl and was consumed with jealousy.

The steamer Lake Nepigon, recently stranded in the straits of Belle Isle, has arrived in Montreal and her cattle have been sent to the stock yards. After discharging, the ship will return to Quebec for repairs.

The general concensus of opinion in North Bruce is that Mr. H. T. Potts, of Arran, will be the tariff reform candidate for the House of Commons at the next election. It is questionable if Mr. McNeill would care to face the music in that event.

Evidently the Polson Engine Works Company are through with their operations in Owen Sound for good, says the Times. During last week they have removed six carloads of their heavy machinery to Toronto, including the immense rollers weighing 30,000 pounds, the steel shears, etc.

Twenty-nine years ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Begley, of Montreal, and John S. Foxton, of Hamilton, were engaged to be married. Circumstances over which they had no control prevented the contemplated union, but they met accidentally in Hamilton during the present week, and are now man and wife.

A 4-months-old baby girl was left in the waiting-room of the Union Station, Toronto, lately. A note was found in the folds of the dress, which stated that the G.T.R. people, in making up their assets for the ensuing year, might include the foundling as a valuable asset. The baby was taken to the Infants' Home.

The American Iron Company has rented the Clute & Jenkins iron mine adjoining the Coe Hill mine, back of Belleville. The same company is in treaty for the purchase of the Nugent iron mine, one mile and a half west of Coe Hill. Mr. Nugent was notified that his iron ore is the purest that has been sent to the World's Fair.

On a recent afternoon a small panic was caused by the explosion of a motor in a Toronto street car. Passengers were greatly surprised while the car was in motion by a burst of smoke through the crevices in the floor, and began a hasty exit, some in their excitement making for the windows. The explosion knocked up the trap door in the car and set fire to the cushions. The car was rendered useless for a time.

The deficiency in the Brantford water supply has been causing grave concern. The commissioners have decided to construct two large reservoirs in the vicinity of the present works. The water will, it is expected, filter through about 300 feet of gravel and reach the well from which it is pumped into the city. This scheme, the commissioners anticipate, will place the water supply of Brantford beyond any doubt or question for many years to come.

The assignment of R. G. Meikle, a Lachute banker, a few months ago with liabilities amounting to $90,000, will prove serious to the farmers of that district, as from present appearances the estate will not pay more than 25 cents on the dollar. It appears the insolvent banker kept neither a ledger nor a profit and loss account book. He cannot now explain how his investments have been placed. He had never struck a balance. The only book kept by him was a petty cash book.

It is Understood

The Islander has had her hull cleaned and will make quick time on Saturday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla.

MACKENZIE CENTENARY.

Resolution Passed and Committee Appointed Last Evening.

An enthusiastic and representative meeting was held in the Pioneer Hall last evening to commemorate the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on the Pacific coast. J. J. Austin occupied the chair. Letters from Mayor Beaven and Senator McInnes, regretting their inability to be present, were read. Mr. Begg (Crofter), of the committee, introduced the business of the meeting, giving a long history of Sir Alexander's trip and the hardships he endured. Senator Macdonald, Mr. Jameson, Mr. T. B. Hall, Mr. Muir, Rev. Mr. Robson, Rev. Currie and Rev. Dr. Campbell also addressed the meeting.

Senator Macdonald said he regretted not being able to tell them much about the great and brave explorer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as very little beyond his own narrative was written about him and that was out of print. "I have here a copy of some of his travels," said the senator, "but they were west of the Rocky mountains, and there can be no doubt of his having reached the Pacific coast somewhere north of Vancouver island about Bella Bella. He was a strong and courageous man, enduring much privation in his journeys, having great trouble with Indian guides and boatmen, and often brought to the verge of starvation in such a wild and unexplored country. It is most proper to commemorate the work of this brave man in some fitting way, in which the province as a whole should join. Although it is not altogether satisfactory paying a tribute of this kind when neither the subject of it nor any relatives may be living to appreciate the honor, yet it is well not to allow such occasions as a centenary of this nature to pass unnoticed. It is gratifying to think that Sir Alexander's services were appreciated by his sovereign, who conferred on him the honor of knighthood. To such men as this explorer, enterprising, energetic and venturous commercial men Great Britain owes her colonial empire. They were the pioneers of civilization and commerce, backed by British protection, ending in absorption by conquest or by the right of discovery. The chairman has spoken of the progress made on this continent since the journey of Mackenzie to the Pacific. There are few persons now living who have seen more marked progress on this coast than I have. From a few white men when I first landed here we are what you see us to-day. There were large camps of Indians in Victoria and on different parts of the coast, and here I must pay a tribute to their good behavior. They committed few depredations and fewer crimes, and they were friendly and useful. Affairs moved very quietly and slowly here until the discovery of gold on the Thompson and Fraser rivers in 1858, from which time marked progress was made, and so we have gone steadily on. In paying honor to the memory of Mackenzie another pioneer should not be forgotten, to whom we are indebted for Vancouver Island being a part of the British empire—that is Mears, an Englishman formerly in the navy, who traded between China and the west coast of this island, which was then in the possession of Spain. Ships of war of that nation visited the coast periodically, when they established military and naval stations on a small scale, and owing to the seizure and imprisonment of Mears and his crew by the Spanish authorities, the British government, on the petition of Mears, interfered, and in that way Vancouver island became ours. This commercial pioneer's memory might be mentioned at some other time, but in the meantime we have to deal with some tribute to the memory of Mackenzie.

The following resolution was carried: "That this meeting express its sense of the important service rendered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in visiting the North Pacific coast, and that efforts be made to procure the assistance of the Provincial Government to mark the occasion of the centenary of that event and in this connection makes the suggestion that a portrait of the distinguished explorer be enlarged from an engraving, prefacing his own account of his travels and same to be preserved in the Pioneer Hall, or to adorn the walls of the new Parliament buildings when completed."

The following committee was appointed: Senator Macdonald, Messrs. Muir, Begg (chairman), Austin, R. J. Hall, Jameson and his worship the mayor, with power to add to their number.

Cheap Travel.

The round trip fare to Port Townsend to-morrow is less than a cent a mile.

Festive Foresters.

New Westminster will be crowded by Foresters on Saturday. Large excursions from Nanaimo, Wellington and Victoria will leave those cities so as to arrive at the same hour at the Royal City. The Westminster Foresters will give the visiting brethren a hearty welcome. There will be a procession from the centre of the city to Queen's Park. The officers of the society will be dressed in old time regalia. Five bands have been engaged. Sergeant Walker, of the Victoria police force, will be the grand marshal, and the bandmaster of the Royal Arthur will judge the band competitions. The steamer Joan will leave Jadion's wharf at 6:30 on Saturday morning, arriving at Westminster shortly after noon.

Linerusta Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros. *

Lacrosse.

The lacrosse boys are going on the Port Townsend excursion to-morrow.

For Australia.

The Australian mails arriving at New York from Liverpool on the Servia will reach San Francisco on the morning of Saturday, 22nd. The Australian steamer Mariposa, which should have sailed on the 20th, has been held until the 22nd to receive mails and passengers bound for Australia.

Concert in Camp.

Company 4, B. C. B. G. A., in camp at Macaulay Point, gave a concert and reception to visiting friends last night. The camping grounds were gaily decorated with bunting and flags and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Capt. Smallfield addressed the invited on the humorous side of camp life.

Cricketers at Home.

The Victoria Cricket Club held their annual "at home" at the Mount Baker Hotel last evening. There were about 300 guests present. Dancing was enjoyed in the spacious dining room, music by the Brown-Richardson orchestra. The arrangements were carried out by a committee composed of Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C.; Dr. J. D. Helmcken; Dr. O. M. Jones, Messrs. C. W. Rhodes, A. P. Luxton, S. F. Morley, B. H. T. Drake, J. F. Foulkes, G. S. Holt and W. A. Ward, with Arthur C. Smith as secretary.

Sweet Music

To hear the songs, stringed and other instruments to-morrow is worth more than the price of a ticket.

Begg's Monthly.

Begg's Monthly and General Guide to British Columbia for July is a great improvement on former issues, both in size, arrangement of contents and information. It is a neat pamphlet of one hundred pages, and contains a vast amount of matter of a useful character. The advertisements, while numerous and tastefully arranged, do not overshadow the other and more important contents, as is too often the case in publications of this kind. The Monthly under Mr. Begg's management is certain to attain a wide circulation.

Y. M. I. Convention.

Rev. Father Van Nevel, F. J. Sehl, D. Murphy, F. Baines and D. McDougall will leave on Saturday morning for Vancouver as delegates from Segher's Council No. 85, Y. M. I., to the convention of institutes for British Columbia, which will meet to-morrow afternoon in the above named city. Nanaimo, Vancouver, Wellington, New Westminster and St. Mary's mission will also be represented by five delegates each. The convention is to consider whether it would be advisable to apply for a northwest jurisdiction. Other important business will be brought forward at the grand council, which is to meet in Marysville, Cal., on Sept. 4th.

TO-MORROW'S EXCURSION.

To Port Townsend, and a Good Time to Be Had at a Reasonable Rate—The Y. M. C. A., the W. C. T. U., Lacrosse Clubs etc., Will Attend in a Body.

To-morrow (Saturday) a two trip excursion, largely under the auspices of the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association, will be given to Port Townsend on the palatial steamer Islander. The vessel will leave the C. P. N. Co.'s wharf at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., and returning will leave Port Townsend on the last trip at 8 p. m. The fare there and back is placed at 75 cents for adults, children five years or under free. Delightful singing and a special free concert will be given. Any passenger bound for Seattle may go through for $1 extra, as the Islander will connect with the commodious steamer Willipa. The last trip back will be a delightful moonlight ride. Two lacrosse teams will play an hour's game, beginning at 6:30 o'clock.

Steps have been taken by the Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U. and Chamber of Commerce, of Port Townsend, to properly take care of visitors while in that city. The Port Townsend football clubs will give an exhibition of their skill. The following is only a portion of the programme that will be rendered during the various trips in the cabin of the Islander:

E. A. Wolff, L.C.M. ..... Violin Solo
A. Brownlie ..... Vocal Solo
Messrs. W. Bale and Booth .... Guitar Duet
Miss O'Neil ..... Solo
Miss Wolff and Mr. Brownlie ..... Duet
Miss Collins ..... Reading
Mrs. W. W. Clark ..... Solo
Miss N. Anderson ..... Solo
Master C. B. Lombard ..... Violin Solo
Mr. Bale ..... Vocal Solo
Mrs. W. W. Clark ..... Recitation
A. Brownlie ..... Solo
E. A. Wolff, L.C.M. ..... Violin Solo
G. J. Birneit ..... Instrumental Solo
Miss F. Leitch ..... Accompanist

Parlitt Bros. orchestra will accompany the excursion. The musical programme that will be given on board the Islander is worth the price asked for the trip.

Get Your Strawberries

Before they are all gone. Red and black currants, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. F. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street. *

Rejected Chinese.

The steamer Danube will leave for Vancouver this evening to land the fifty Chinamen who were refused a landing at Portland. The freight for China and Japan will also be discharged. She will take another load to Portland after the arrival of the Empress of India.

MALLOY PLEADS GUILTY

To a Charge of Indecent Exposure to Innocent Little Girls.

William Henry Malloy, alias Squires, was charged in the police court this morning with indecent exposure before little girls, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. After the remand it was learned that Malloy had rendered himself liable on a more serious charge. He was recently employed as bartender at the Rock Bay saloon, Esquimalt road. Yesterday Malloy was in the saloon by himself, the proprietor being gone to town. When he returned the doors were closed and a little child was knocking for admittance and crying. She was asked why she wanted to get into the place.

"For my sister, sir," she said.

"For your sister? What is your sister doing in the saloon?"

"She is in there with a gentleman, sir," replied the child.

The gentleman referred to turned out to be Malloy. The little girl who was in the saloon with him says that Malloy gave her five cents and took her into his lap to see how fat she was. She was pressed to tell more, but burst into tears. This information the child gave to Sergt. Levin, who, with Constable Mouat were then hunting for Malloy on the indecent exposure charge, when they heard of the other case. The little girls to whom Malloy is said to have exposed himself are daughters of respectable people.

Malloy is 40, stoutly built, and his face is a good index of his evil nature. He was asked in court if he was not known as Squires. He replied that his half-brother was named Squires; his own name was Malloy. He did not say anything of the fact that he had been previously accused of a charge equally as disgusting as the one to which he pleaded guilty this morning. He said he was a widower, but is known to have had a wife living in Vancouver, who charged him with beating her and living upon the little money that she was able to make sewing and washing.

If the parents of the children can be induced to let them give evidence in the police court, the charge of indecent exposure will be supplemented by other indictable charges, and Malloy may be committed for trial.

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

Comfortable and Commodious.

The steamer Islander always catches the crowd. Safety and comfort make excursions by her popular.

To the Orient.

The steamship Victoria, Capt. Panton, of the Northern Pacific steamship line, will depart for Yokohama to-morrow. She will probably leave Tacoma at daylight and here in the evening. This trip she will take away a large cargo of freight and a fair list of cabin and steerage passengers. It will not be long before the company's first tea ship (sailing) will arrive.

Condition of Government Street.

The condition to which Government street is reduced by the presence of the long line of carriages and horses upon it has raised the annual protest against it. On a hot day that section of the thoroughfare from Yates street to Fort street is hardly passable for traffic so strong is the fetor from the filth on the thoroughfare. Complaints on the subject are heard every day from merchants doing business on that portion of the street. It is likely that any effort to clear the street would prove as fruitless as those in past years.

Band at the Hill.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Holmes and officers, the band of C battery, R. C. A., will play on Beacon Hill to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, from 3:30 to 5 (weather permitting). The following is the programme:

Overture—Berlin in Smiles and Tears..... (Conrade
Selection—Pirates of Penzance.... Sullivan
Waltz—Power of Love..... Hartman
Medley—Night in New York..... Brooks
Dance—Roumania ..... Shweng
Grand March—Eclipse ..... Jones

E. FFERDNER,
Bandmaster.

Two Big Excursions.

Many Victorians will take advantage of the opportunities offered for an outing to-morrow by going on the ferry excursions to Port Townsend or to the Foresters' demonstration at New Westminster. For the former amusements on land and water have been provided, and those who go will have a splendid time. The people of Port Townsend have prepared to properly receive the visitors. Those who go to New Westminster will have an opportunity of participating in the Foresters' parade. Victoria will be a quiet city to-morrow.

Big Band Concert.

The bandmasters of C battery and H. M. S. Royal Arthur are endeavoring to arrange for a joint band concert to be held in the market hall on Saturday evening, July 29th. The officers are in favor of the concert and their permission to hold it will probably be obtained immediately. The bands will practice together all next week, and as all are good musicians they can give the best band concert held in the city. The joint band would be composed of 40 pieces. An admission fee of 25 cents would be charged, the proceeds to be divided equally betwen the fund for the widows and orphans of those lost on H. M. S. Victoria, and some local charity.

The Quadra's Work.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, went out this morning with the agent of marine aboard, to inspect the new beacon now in course of erection at Kelp Reef, Haro Strait. The work already done was found in good order, consequently the beacon will be proceeded with at once and in a short time mariners will have a good substantial mark on this dangerous reef. The beacon will be 20 feet high. The last week the Quadra has been busy in Barclay Sound exchanging the old revolving apparatus at Cape Beale lighthouse for a new one, clearing the trail from the lighthouse to Bamfield Creek and doing other necessary work at that station.

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST ARRIVED

244 WOOL SHAWLS

SUITABLE FOR

Lawn Tennis, Boating and Baby Wraps.

Purchased by Mr. C. Spencer, at a discount of 40 per cent. for cash, ...and will be sold at a SPECIAL PRICE for ONE WEEK....

SEE WINDOW

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August the 7th TO August the 12th INCLUSIVE.

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather—and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a successful show.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse, Athletics, &c.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.
Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares.
All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc, on application to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

Spectacle Wearers

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENCY.

J. St. Clair Blackett

74 Yates Street,

GENERAL AGENT UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, Etc.

Fire Insurance Written at Lowest Rates.
Collections promptly made.
City Property a Specialty.

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.
Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.
jy11 2m-d&w

MOVING

=

Cavin Bros.

Boots and Shoes,

Will move from 94 Douglas St. to 94 Yates St., the store now occupied by Mr. Nicolle (Japanese Store), and to save trouble and expense will sell our stock of

Boots & Shoes,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices For Cash.

Everything in Stock will be sold AT COST.

To Ship Owners.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken the CLYDE SHIP YARD, at Rock Bay, Victoria, and is now prepared for all kinds of work, new or old. Small orders thankfully received and big ones in proportion.

ORLANDO WARNER.
July 3 1mo.

Preserving Season

=

Large Stock of

Apricots

And....

Peaches

Selling at Lowest

Wholesale Prices

=

Telephone order to

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Telephone No. 88

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Description of the Greatest Library in the World.

The British Museum has often been called the finest study in the world—and it well deserves the name. There is no place where the student can so easily and comfortably avail himself of the world's best literature, says a writer in the Million. He sits down at a well-furnished writing desk, and, without saying a word, summons tomes and treasures from the vast store of books with which that institution is filled.

The temple of the intellect is a large circular room, lined from floor to roof with books. The central space is filled with desks for the accommodation of readers, and shelves on which the catalogues of the museum are placed. On entering this room the student is entitled to take possession of any vacant seat he may find except the two rows of seats allotted to ladies. The seats radiate from the centre of the room in double rows. A comfortable, stuff-bottomed chair, a hat rack and foot bars are provided for each reader, together with two pens, an ink bottle and wiper. On the thick, patent-leather covered desk is a blotting book, and close at hand a paper knife, for the reader's use.

On the right hand a shelf falls down for the purpose of holding his surplus volumes, and on his left an ingenious book holder opens up at an angle most convenient to his posture in the chair. The floor of the room is carpeted with noiseless material, and as conversation is not allowed it would be difficult to study under more favorable conditions. When a student requires a new book he consults the catalogue, writes the name of the book required on a slip, deposits the slip in a basket and resumes his seat. Ten or fifteen minutes afterwards an attendant places the book on his desk.

And what a vast store of books are at his disposal! People often ask how many books there are in the British Museum, but nobody seems to know. In fact, there are so many that it is impossible to count them. Some years ago it was estimated by measurement that there were 2,000,000 books there. Since that estimate was made the number has considerably increased.

Under the Copyright Act publishers are bound to send to the museum every book, pamphlet, periodical or newspaper that is offered for sale in the British Isles. Every week an enormous shoal of literature is poured into the vaults of the museum, and, strange to say, it never comes out again. Books, good and bad, newspapers worthy and worthless, pamphlets poor and paltry, all hurry along in a ceaseless stream to the museum, to be most religiously preserved in its cavernous depths.

In addition a large number of books are added each year. Parliament grants a sum of money each year for the purchase of desirable books that are not already in stock. Then, extensive gifts of books are often made by enterprising collectors. The Grenville library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, is a noble example. It was built up by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and consisted chiefly of the rarest editions and the finest examples of binding which money could buy.

The magnificent library of George III is another instance of the way in which the museum library has been stocked by generous donors. The library contains upwards of 65,000 volumes and 8000 pamphlets, and is placed in a fine gallery known as the King's Library.

The catalogue of this stupendous library is a colossal affair. It is a library in itself. Until its contents were compressed by printing the catalogue consisted of 3200 folio volumes, each volume 17 inches by 12 inches in size and about two inches thick. Altogether the catalogue weighed five tons. The gigantic task of re-editing and printing this manuscript catalogue is now in progress, and it is computed that the work will not be completed for another five or eight years.

Polly and Sampson may now set on with the list of books which have been written by the "Smiths" of the world. The word "Bible" is another important heading, occupying no less than 21 volumes. This will give a faint idea of the large collection of Bibles and portions of the Scriptures which the British Museum possesses.

The Dawn of the Century.

We hear a good deal now of the latter days of the century; perhaps a few words about the dawn of the century would not be altogether ill-timed or unwelcomed.

It was the heyday of stamp and paper duties; there were about half a dozen newspapers, too dear for the multitude to buy, and probably only published, like the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, for the select few to read. There was no gas. Oil lamps enlivened the streets, and at the theatres candles, supposed to be wax, dripped down the back of your dress clothes. Chelsea was a village separated from London by the Five Fields at Pimlico and the Footpad's pass, called the Bloody Bridge, somewhere near where the Court theatre now stands. Visitors to the playhouses from Chelsea used to assemble after the performance at the bottom of St. James' street, until they numbered 30 or 40 strong, and then marched across the Five Fields with torches, blunderbusses and bludgeons—a mutual protection association. Nothing was safe—not even the Bank of England. The £1 note was not a universal favorite, and the street poets sang that they would rather have a guinea.—Saturday Review.

The Castle of Teck.

In Suabia, than which there is no part of Germany more picturesque, may be seen the ruins of the ancient seat that has given its name to England's future queen. The chateau was razed to the ground by the revolted peasants who, in 1525, spread desolation far and wide throughout Suabia; but like all other self-respecting piles, it has a legend attached to it. Under the chateau, as we read the story in the London Figaro, is a cavern known as the sybil's cave. Sybil was the mother of three sons, whose exploits had made them famous far and wide throughout Suabia. Poor, though illustrious, they had carved out for themselves a heritage with the sword, and had built the tower of Wielandstein, from which they ruled the country round. Nor were they less brave than attached to one another. In time of peace they judged their vassals in common, in time of war they ran the same risks and shared the same tent. But a woman appeared upon the scene, and all was changed. Each of the brothers fell equally in love with her, and she amused herself by pretending that she entertained an equal love for each. Fraternal affection turned to jealousy. The brothers fought among themselves and died of the wounds received. For this fratricidal strife they are condemned to combat every night in the tower of Wielandstein until the judgment day, and peasants overtaken by night in the valley of the Lauter will tell you how they have heard the clashing of their swords. The conflict lasts until the arrival of the unhappy Sybil, their mother, who has gone to hide her grief beneath the castle of Teck, and who hastens to the tower of Wielandstein to separate her children.

RUBBING THE ROMANCE OFF.

Naval Changes That Take all the Poetry Out of Life Afloat.

The advent of steam and steel, engines and electricity, to the navy has robbed the life of a man-of-war's man of much of the romance which clings to it for centuries, says the Boston Herald, and scarcely a month now passes without the introduction of some new custom or the modification or abolition of some old one, for the purpose of adapting the routine of a war ship to altered conditions.

The latest change is one of the most radical of all, and calculated to give a rude blow to the conservative old salts who have maintained that the service has been going steadily to the dogs since the removal of sails, smooth bores and boarding pikes. It is no less a reform than the abolition of the time honored custom of dividing the ship's company into two equal watches, the starboard and the port, one of which had always in the past to be on deck, pursuant to the "watch and watch" system, which gave the jack tar four hours of rest alternating with four of watch.

In the old days of sails it was quite necessary to have half the crew standing by at all times in readiness to lay off the braces, to reef topsails, to shorten or make sail. But we have changed all that, and the navy department now proposes another system. The huge machinery, with its ponderous boilers and powerful engines, is now the motive force, and the deck force has little to do when under way beyond the hoisting of ashes, keeping a lookout and preserving cleanliness. Were it not for the manning of guns, the deck force required on a modern war ship would hardly exceed one-tenth the number formerly maintained. The ancient sleep-preventing practice of keeping a hundred or more men on deck at all times is accordingly an anachronism.

So it is now proposed to divide the crew into four instead of two parts, and but one of these quarter watches perhaps but half a quarter watch, will be kept on deck under ordinary conditions at sea. These four equal divisions will be based upon the disposition of the battery with reference to sections of the ship the latter occupies. The system of giving every man a number will also be changed. Heretofore the number corresponded to the "part of the ship" wherein a man was stationed; the numbers from 101 to 200 inclusive, for instance, being assigned to the forestopmen, 201 to 300 to the maintopmen, etc., odd numbers being in the starboard watch and even ones in the port. But forecastle and fortop, maintop, mizzentop and afterguard have disappeared with the "parts of the ship" from which they take their name. Accordingly, each man will be designated by four numerals, each having some significance. Thus, suppose a man's number should be 1,220. The first numeral, "1," would signify his class or corps, "2" his gun division, and "20" his individual number in the class and the division to which he belonged.

This change, together with that above referred to, of abolishing "parts of a ship," is indeed radical, and many a veteran of the old navy, as he reads it, will doubtless consider it revolutionary and removing him and his own naval experience still further back in a past epoch. The beautiful old song, "Larboard Watch, Ahoy," received its first blow when the word "port" was substituted for "larboard," in view of the confusion likely to arise from the latter word's similarity to "starboard." The second blow has now come in the abolition of the watches altogether.

Another marked change is the new cap salute. The old naval salute, easy but unmilitary, was a simple raising of the cap, almost identical with that commonly used between civilians in exchanging greetings. Instead of this the saluting officer or man now stands rigidly at "attention," brings his hand smartly and with precision to the visor of the cap, and holds it there punctiliously, with military accuracy and steadiness, until the salute is returned. The old style was, to say the least, slouchy. The new fashion is smart, dressy, ceremonious and military.

Thus the changes succeed each other. Already the representative of the "old navy" feels constrained on the steel hulls of the new, surrounded with unfamiliar weapons and instruments, gearing and mechanism generally. He will soon feel considerably out of place.

Down in Texas.

A Texas preacher said the other Sunday that a new paper that told the truth and the whole truth could not be a pecuniary success. Whereupon the paper in his town remarked that a preacher who on Sunday told the truth and the whole truth about the members of his church would find it convenient to leave town before daybreak Monday morning. Probably neither paper nor preacher told the exact truth.

He turned, when preparing to die,
To the company that would have insured him
But now the big goat won't apply,
Because Eseljay's Lozenges cured him.
—Insurance Item.

While pills and other purgatives only relieve biliousness and react, leaving the victims more prone to sluggishness of the liver, Eseljay's Liver Lozenges cure positively and permanently.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are not bringing the dead to life or performing unheard of miracles, but they are bringing health and sunshine to many a home previously clouded with troubles resulting from biliousness and torpid liver. 25cts a box at all drug stores.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

THE ZUYDER ZEE.

A Deposit of Fertile Land That the Tide Leaves Upon the Shore.

It might be thought that the inhabitants of a land held so precariously, who have to offer a constant and unrelaxing resistance to the rapacity of the sea, would be content to do this successfully, satisfied to retain their own. The struggle is, however, vigorously carried into the aggressor's camp. Day by day, foot by foot, the lost acres are being rewon. Since the thirteenth century in East Freisland alone, about five hundred square miles have at one time or another been torn away by storm and flood. On the other hand, 300 square miles of cultivable soil have been added to this province, and this new land is, by the nature of its constituent elements, the most fertile in the country, says Chambers' Journal.

The composition of the new soil and the processes of its formation and deposit are subjects upon which there are differences of opinion, but the most generally accepted theory is that embodied below. Twice a day the tide visits the coast, and at each visit leaves behind it a deposit of solid matter which settles on the foreshore. This substance is, according to one writer, the product of the meeting and mixing of the fresh water coming from the land through the "Siele," or locks which drain the ground with the salt water of the North Sea. Analysis of the latter shows —owing, it is surmised, to the existence of extensive submarine beds of clay, calcerous earth, etc., in the vicinity of the coast—an abnormal of solid constituents. The deposit, however created, is extremely rich.

It occurs most plentifully round about the mouths of the rivers and canals and on those parts of the shore where vegetation is found, being caught and retained by the stems and branches of the plants. The efforts of the inhabitants are directed toward increasing the amount of this deposit, or, rather, toward retaining the greatest possible quantity of it. With this object parallel rows of stakes are driven into the foreshore outside and running out at right angles to the existing dyke. These stakes are connected and bound together by willow branches and twigs, the whole forming an "enormous" silt trap, which catches and keeps the tide's deposits.

Day by day, inch by inch, this material is increased and solidifies until it raises itself to the level of the tide. After a time a straggling vegetation appears, and when the entire surface reaches this condition and its extent warrants the expenditure, it is enclosed by a dyke and another piece of recovered land is added to the balance in favor of man. Another method largely practiced is that of digging long trenches parallel to the shore, into which the deposit falls, to be subsequently shoveled landward.

Infants Starved to Death in the Midst of Fullness and Plenty!

Scores of infants are dying every day from starvation. The helpless babies die in the midst of fulness and plenty; strange, is it not? Some mothers will not readily realize the import of the statement made; let us explain. At this season of the year the weak and puny infant's digestive vigor is very much impaired. Cow milk and common prepared foods have so irritated the stomach and bowels that the little one cannot retain the food it is given. Dysentery and diarrhoea have commenced their deadly work and the child starves—yes, and dies—for want of proper food.

A weak and delicate stomach requires a suitable diet, food that will be tolerated, and that will give strength from day to day. The grand agent of the present for the safe and sure nourishment of infants is pure and life-giving Lactated Food. This scientific and valuable food is always retained by the weakest stomach. The babies who are fed on Lactated Food gain strength rapidly and acquire a vigor, activity and brightness that no other agency can give. Try it, mother; do not allow your babe to starve and pine away before your eyes. After you have used Lactated Food for a week you will not have any other food in your home.

An Amusing Lawsuit in Paris.

Paris Letter in New York Tribune: A most amusing lawsuit has just taken place here, which has terminated in the sentence of a gang of blackmailers to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to two years. It seems that some time ago the Vice Admiral Count de Marquessac, in writing to a person with whom he had no business to be in correspondence, referred to the minister of marine, his superior officer, as "une vieille bete," which may be translated as "an old fool." This, as well as two or three other letters of the same tenor, fell into the hands of a gang of blackmailers, who forthwith proceeded to extort money from the old admiral under the threat of publishing the contents of these letters in some of the opposition papers. The admiral, who held at the time the position of perfect or naval governor-general of the maritime district of Lorient, realized that if the letters containing the uncomplimentary references towards the minister were published he would inevitably lose not only his office but also his prospects of promotion. Nearly $20,000 did he pay to the gang for the sake of securing the return of his unfortunate correspondence, and it was not until he found that he could pay no more that he decided to appeal to the police for assistance, and not before he had made a clean breast of the affair to the minister of marine, who was one of his old messmates and who took the matter as a great practical joke, being especially tickled at the idea that the admiral, who is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and renowned as one of the strictest disciplinarians in the French navy, had found it so expensive to refer to him as an old fool. It may be added that one of the blackmailers succeeded in making his escape to the United States, carrying with him a letter of introduction from the admiral to the consul-general at New York—the Viscount d'Abzac—a letter which, under the circumstances, he will scarcely have the impudence to present.

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For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

NAKUSP
SLOCAN MINES

The Eldorado of British Columbia

All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 35 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

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General Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

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Agents, VICTORIA.

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

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"Land Registry Act."

Sections 33, 34, 35 36 and 39 Lake District.

WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Wilson Brown, dated the third day of April, 1875, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, NOTICE is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Register General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 21st June, 1893. j25-1m-w

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It supplies the life principles of Beef in a form
EASY OF DIGESTION.
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GEORGE F. PARSONS DEAD.

A Former Victorian Prominent in American Journalism Passes Away.

George Frederic Parsons, for ten years an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, died in that city on Wednesday. He was formerly a British Columbian and the story of his life will be read with interest by the old timers. George Frederic Parsons was born at Brighton, England, on June 15th, 1840. In 1862 he and his father, with many other Englishmen, went to British Columbia to seek their fortune in the gold mines that seemed to promise to become rivals of the California mines. About the first venture Parsons made there was in newspaper work. He owned and edited for two years the North Pacific Times. After that experience he went to Vancouver Island, where in 1864 he married Miss Lizzie Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons remained one year at Vancouver Island and from there went to San Francisco. Mr. Parsons lived in California for about seventeen years. Three years were spent in editorial work in San Francisco and Sacramento. In San Francisco he edited the Times. He became familiar with the wild life of those early days in California and in many of his short stories published in the New York Ledger and in other publications showed he had studied and appreciated the life of the miners and gamblers of the Pacific coast. From San Francisco Parsons went to Sacramento, where he edited the Record-Union. There he remained until 1882, when he went to New York. Since then he has been editorial writer for the Tribune. Parsons at one time wrote a microscopic hand, and many of the old time California printers preserved slips of his copy to show as a curiosity in penmanship.

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

News Notes of the Kootenay Mining Camps and Towns.

(Kootenay Star.)

The Wagner group has been bonded by a Spokane syndicate for a good round sum.

It is said that $1500 will be spent this summer in developing the Abbott claim (one of the Hasklins group).

Two horses belonging to Mr. Lindquist and a colt belonging to Mr. J. Bourke were cut to pieces on the track one night last week.

Jack Stauber, who has entirely recovered from his fight with a grizzly last week, has been working on the Ajax. He says the ore is all that could be desired.

Mr. A. Cassel has been up to see the Livingstone group of claims on Fish creek. He has bonded the Snowshoe, Silver Queen and other claims on behalf of the Monte Cristo Mining Company.

The Last Chance Mining Company of McCullough creek, Big Bend, have made application to the gold commissioner for a twenty years's lease of their property.

If the grading of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway is pushed with as much energy as clearing the right of way there can be little doubt of the line being working this fall.

W. B. Pool came up from the Lardeau on Friday's boat. He has bonded his group of claims to Mr. Kellie, on behalf of an American syndicate, for $50,000, but he is afraid the fall in silver will induce the syndicate to reconsider their offer.

Several preemptions have recently been taken up in the beautiful valley which stretches from Trout Lake to Summit Lake (six miles from the North East Arm) and contains some of the richest soil in the district.

Mr. A. Holdich, our assayer, reports a great increase of business during the past fortnight, and has handled some remarkably rich samples of gold quartz, nickel-bearing rock and auriferous copper ore from Lardeau, Big Bend and other places tributary to Revelstoke.

The Lexington claim has been bonded to Mr. Guy, agent for Messrs. Bond, Emerson & Co., of Seattle and New York. Mr. Guy visited the claim a few weeks ago, but owing to the depth of snow was unable to find the outcrop. Digging haphazard in the snow he found a superficial deposit of iron ore, beneath which he came across the original lead, four feet wide. The assays show 60 ounces of silver and 7 dwt. gold.

Mr. Crocket, partner of W. B. Pool, was in town yesterday. He reports most favorably of the prospects of the Pool group. Three shafts have been sunk to a depth of ten feet, and the result in each was similar—the size and richness of the lode increased as depth was reached. The lode is 12 feet wide, and a set of samples from one of the shafts showed an average of 80 per cent. lead, $57.20 silver and $40.60 gold. Another set averaged the same amount of silver and lead, but about $2 less gold. The lodge also carries a small quantity of free gold.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENT.

To the Editor: Being an eye-witness of the accident which happened to Mr. Coigdarippe, the milk man, this morning, I would thank you for a small space in your valuable paper in order to correct a few inaccuracies in the account of the accident given in to-night's paper. The car was coming down Pandora avenue, not at a terrific rate, as the account states, but under complete control of the motorman, and certainly not going faster than six or eight miles an hour. Mr. Coigdarippe was driving his milk cart alongside of the car. When about half way between Blanchard and Douglas streets Mr. Coigdarippe, all of a sudden and within ten feet of the car, turned his horse's head towards the sidewalk and directly in front of the car. Instead of the car going at a terrific rate it was Mr. Coigdarippe who was going at a terrific rate, thinking thereby to clear the car. As the milk cart was crossing the track on an angle it was struck on one corner, not doing the slightest damage to the milk cart or to the car, which is evidence itself of the force of the blow. Now the account says that the motorman was unable to stop the car until it had gone thirty or forty yards, when I am ready to prove that the car was brought to a dead stop within twenty feet after striking the cart. And the cut on the temple received by Mr. Coigdarippe was through his falling off his seat when his horse mounted the sidewalk and he struck his head on the fence. As regards the persons present at the time of the accident, I think there were only about five or six eye-witnesses, amongst them a police officer, and they all expressed the opinion that if the car had not been under the control of the motorman, as it was, the horse and cart would have been smashed up and Mr. Coigdarippe would have been killed. I am a frequent traveller on the Pandora avenue car and have never seen it going at any extraordinary rate of speed.

While I deplore the accident to Mr. Coigdarippe, yet in justice to all, I, with many other eye-witnesses, consider it was brought about by Mr. Coigdarippe's own foolhardiness, and no blame whatever could be attached to the motorman on the car, as he used every precaution in sounding his foot gong, etc., and controlling his car that any man could do under the circumstances. It is only justice to all that prompts me to ask you to publish this in your valuable paper.

FAIR PLAY.

The Gas Jets of London.

There are at present something like 70,000 public gas jets in London, and their average power is that of sixteen candles—that is to say, the total is equal to 11,400,000. Were these all clustered together, and placed at a height of two thousand feet, the resulting light could be seen for a distance of more than a hundred miles, from London to Grantham, or to Birmingham, for instance.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Value of Diamonds.

The only natural diamonds that are sold not to be cut or pulverized are those known as glaziers' diamonds. They are very small stones, having a convex face and bended edges, the apex of which are distinctly visible. These diamonds can cut glass, but diamonds, the edges of which are rectilinear will only scratch it. Glaziers' diamonds are sold at from $12 to $16 the carat.

Certain diamonds, which in the natural, crude state are in a spheroidal form, and which do not possess any "cleavage," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, cannot be cut and are pulverized to make diamond dust. There are also morphous diamonds that are completely opaque and are of steel gray or slightly reddish black, and these are called carbonic diamonds, carbon or carbonado. Besides diamond dust, tools are made out of them, with the aid of which rocks against which the finest tempered steel has had the edge taken off are split and polished.

As for black diamonds, worth from $4 to $5 per carat, they are used with success in the mechanical perforation of rocks, the boring of mine pits and galleries, the splitting of coals and stones, repairing and dressing of mill-stones, porcelain cylinders, etc., the sawing and pleasing of marble, porphyry, granite, porcelain, glass and a whole lot of other substances and for steel engraving.

There are very few large diamonds in the world, not twenty of eminence, and certainly not 200 of any note. The Braganza of Brazil weighs as nearly as may be twelve ounces, but experts pronounce it to be not a diamond at all, simply a white topaz of more than usual size and brittleness.

Who Will Govern.

Europeans and North Americans almost universally believe that the white man is destined to subjugate, and therefore govern, and therefore exploit, the world; that his force, whatever its origin, will always be the superior one; and that he will, by degrees, direct all Indians, Chinese, Africans and natives of Spanish American, and, in directing, use them, if for their advantage, still also for his own. That is, we take it, the root belief of all white politicians and traders, the principle upon which they justify their treaties, arrangements and expenditure of energy to secure the partition of Africa.

Mr. Pearson, though not the least to the world of a negrophile, a man, doubtful, indeed, whether the inferiority of the colored races may not prove to be one of the permanent laws of nature, disbelieves this theory entirely. He points out with crushing cogency that the white man never has quitted, and probably never can quit, a comparatively small temperate zone, comprising Europe, part of North America, a bit of South America, Australia, and a small section of Africa, and has not, therefore, limited room in which to expand.

His territory is comparatively small and infertile, and he cannot therefore multiply except in a ratio which is slowly diminishing as population grows too thick for comfort; and, we may add, as the soil he occupies begins from over-cultivation to show signs of that steady decrease of fertility which is, we take it, one grand danger of Europe, especially in Germany and Russia, and of all the older settlements in North America. There is therefore no chance of his settling any large fresh area or clearing any new land of its people, as the Spaniards cleared the West Indies of Caribs and the English are clearing Australasia of its aborigines.—The Spectator.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J P Pierce, P W Guthrie and wife, R S Montgomery and wife, Mrs Penn and daughter, A Daniel, Mrs Merton, W D Lodd, D G Burnett, T H Elliott and wife, C C Peabody, Geo Fair and wife, Dr Frink and wife, T Harrington and wife, M Karzoner, A H Olsen, C S Sullivan, C R Shepard, C H Rutiene, Miss Munroe, C Campbell, C P Burke, S Cushing, W McClusky, F T Fisher, Mrs Berwick, L W Shaer, J Gidman, C Bramfield and son, E J Gilbert, C Eidter, J A Mitchell, Chas Butler, Eva Burte, Mrs Lass, Mrs Garter, S Baxter, M Watson, F C Doidge, S Watson, Father Kozer, Father Kanter, W H D Vaughan, R L Burns, F R Hepburn, G A Muggs.

Per R. P. Rithet from New Westminster—Mrs T L Briggs, Miss Briggs, Mr Cox and family, W H Holding, W H Lomas, W T Arthur, C Cartwright, J Poll, W M Robson, W F Dent, C Dean, D Wallace, J E Edwards, J E Cowan, the Misses Meyers (2), Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Jno Nelson, F C Reale, Jas Carson, A L Whitehead, E W Nichols, Mrs Nichols, Mrs McMillan, C A Holland, T Nevin, Mrs Russell, Chas McDonald, C C Harding, W E Drake, T H Langley, Justice Drake, H Mitchell, Eva Stevens, Miss Dehorst, J A Puxton, Mrs Fulton, J Hartney, Mrs Strass, W Caldwell, J Stevensen, J P Smith, S Henderson, E W Ruff, Mrs Chandler, Robt Porter, T J Sullivan, Ella A White, G J C Welch, D J White, Mrs White, J Wolfskill, Mrs Wolfskill, J C Cook, J C Wright, J Andrew, J Cormick, Mrs Cormick.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J G Cameron, Nat Elec Light Co, John Parker, Victoria Steam Laundry, C G Burton, Falconer Vin Wks, Union Ice Co, Hong Yick, E E Blackwood, J Oliver, M Powell, H Mansell, Quintard & Co, J Hepburn.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—R Porter, Fell & Co, J & A Cearthue, W Jeffrey, J H Todd, S Tranton, Ames Holden, E Wishart, G Vienna, J Tollick, J H Brown, J Tecassi, Dom Ex Co.

Per R P Rithet from New Westminster—B Spencer, H Bornstein, C Strauss & Co, W J Cusack, John Tollick, Geiter, Mrs G Cox, Wah Hing, Wing Chong, Paul Englehardt, Brit Col Cattle Co, A Porter, F F Raitt, R Baker & Son, Dr McNaughton Jones, Okell & Morris, T D & Bro, E G Prior & Co, D K Chenjores, C Strouss & Co, F S Barnard, Valo & Brooks.

IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Amusements of the People in That Southern City.

There are two totally distinct seasons at Rio, when the town presents an altogether different appearance; the summer, which lasts from October to April, and the winter, from May to September. In the summer, which is the autumn and winter in Europe, when the sun pours down into the narrow streets, Rio is anything but an agreeable place. The heat has driven away the rich and leisured classes, the great merchants, the diplomatic corps; in fact all of any position or fancied position hasten to the suburbs on the breezy heights overlooking the city, or to the little country towns in the neighborhood, such as Petropolis and Theresopolis, whilst others take refuge on the islands of the bay. The town becomes a perfect caldron; but this does not prevent a great excitement over the Carnival, which is an institution to which the Flaminenses, or river folk, are particularly devoted. This relic of the old heathen Saturnalia is fast disappearing from Europe; and now that Italy is a united kingdom, it is no longer properly kept up even in its former headquarters, Rome and Venice.

At Rio, however, Carnival-time is livelier than ever, and there are societies for celebrating it in grand style. Shrove-Tuesday is kept in a most characteristic manner, and is distinguished not only by richness of the costumes and the originality of the vehicles in the processions, but by the absurdity of the caricatures in what may justly be termed an open-air review of the chief events of the preceding year. In the time of the empire the ministers of Dom Pedro defrayed the expenses of the Carnival, and though a republic has now been established, the old customs are kept up, and the men of the revolution are spared no more than were their predecessors; moreover, like them, they are the first to laugh at the ridiculous caricatures of themselves and their actions in these witty exhibitions, in which full scope is afforded to the imaginations of the popular poets of Rio.

In the winter—the European spring and summer—Rio de Janeiro is a charming place of residence. At the principal theaters good pieces are played by troupes of native or foreign artists—now Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin, now Giovanni Emanuel, and the Duse-Checchi or Tamagno, and the Borghi-Mamo, with other celebrities, appear, being greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and applauded as eagerly as on this side of the ocean, perhaps even with a spice of tropical fervor unknown in our more temperate zone. The balls at the Casino, managed by a club to which all the hidalgos and chief citizens of Rio once belonged, are very select, and alternate with partieh in private houses and concerts.

Few people love melody more than the Brazilians, and music, poetry, and elocution are all alike eagerly cultivated. Some few Brazilian composers and executants have indeed become celebrated beyond their own country, and very proudly do the people of the new republic boast of Carlos Gomez, author of Il Guarany, Salvator Rosa, Fosca, Maria Tudor, Lo Schiavo, and other operas, which have most of them been produced at La Scala, Milan, and elsewhere, and of other native artists of lesser note.—Harper's Weekly.

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50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,500.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
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A. HYAMS - - Manager

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The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

(Mention this paper.)

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E. E. WELCH,

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THE REAMS CASE.

The Chief Justice's Judgment—The Legal Points Reviewed.

The following is the judgment of the chief justice in the Reams case:

The prisoner has been committed for surrender by Mr. Justice Drake, acting as an extradition judge, on an application by the state of California for his surrender on a charge of abduction. A warrant addressed to the constables, etc., within the state has been produced, issued by a Californian justice of the peace, reciting that "complaint upon oath has been made before me by W. A. Rucker stating that the crime of abduction, a felony, has been committed, and accusing A. R. Reams thereof; these are to command you to arrest him, etc."

Reams fled to Victoria, and after examination and evidence here has been committed for surrender by Mr. Justice Drake, "being accused of the crime of abduction within the jurisdiction of the state of California, to wit., for that he on the 4th of June at Merced, Cal., took one Lucy Rucker out of the possession and against the will of her father, W. A. Rucker, she being unmarried and under 16 years, viz.: 15 years of age."

There is no doubt that this is an offence against Canadian law, but it is now alleged to be no offence against Californian law, the only "abduction" punishable under their code being the abduction of a girl under 18 for the purpose of prostitution. That is, abduction of a girl from her father, which in our law of itself is a crime, is no crime in California unless effected with the highly immoral motive above mentioned; and if not a crime, then a fortiori not an extradition crime. And it is urged that by the third clause of the convention of 1890, Reams can be tried for no other offence than that for which he is surrendered, a minute description of which is given in the commital for surrender. I do not think that the videlict is important. As the Canadian law recognizes various grades of abduction it was necessary to describe the circumstances so as to ascertain the grade, and it is to be assumed that the extradition judge truly describes the offence which was prima facie established before him, and for trial on which the prisoner is to be tried. Now, unless he can be tried for that offence, it seems absurd to surrender him at all.

To surrender a man to a foreign tribunal for the purpose of a criminal trial there, is in fact to expel him from British territory without trial, and against his will, which is clearly contrary to the best established principles of our law concerning the liberty of the subject, and can only take place in strict compliance with the clear words of some statute or treaty.

There is no magic in names; and the mere term "abduction" may cover a great many acts, very few of which could by any strained construction be held in any way contemplated by the extradition treaties.

Clearly abduction even of women may be effected with quite innocent motives, as the abduction of a girl to save her from cruelty, or from immoral example or companionship, or there may be abduction of men, e.g., of voters, or of witnesses, or by brigands to hold for ransom, etc. All these practices may be and are designated "abductions"; many of them are highly immoral; many may be statutable offences in different countries.

But the question now raised is, what is the "abduction" which by treaty is made an extradition crime? for that is the only "abduction" for which by our statutes an accused person is to be surrendered. The only class of cases known by that name in the Canadian statute book consists of offenses against females, classed together in sections 42, 43, 44 of the code of 1886, some declared to be felonies, others misdemeanors merely.

Could a foreign state, which had enacted the abduction of voters or witnesses to be a crime, come here and simply, by virtue of the name "abduction," claim the surrender of so-called criminals at all? Clearly not, according to R. V. Windsor 11 Jur. N. S. 807. Then does the converse rule hold? Chief Justice Cockburn says: "Where one party thinks proper to constitute something a particular offence which is not so by the general law of both nations, the case is not within the meaning of the statute."

The chief justice's words are quite general and apply reciprocally in converse cases, for it is hard to see how any principle can be alleged which is only to operate on one side. And Shee, J., expressly says: "A demand for surrender must be founded on an offence satisfying in all material particulars the laws of both countries."

The question is to some extent effected by certain expressions in article 1. of the convention of Washington of the 12th of July 1889, e. g., in paragraphs 4 and 10 and also in the concluding paragraph: Whereby it is provided that certain offences are to be extradition crimes, if made "criminal," or punishable by the laws of both countries. But I do not think those expressions are decisive upon the points now brought before me, which is whether a man is to be surrendered for trial, i. e., deported from the British dominions, without any prima facie proof that he can be brought back to trial for the offence which alone is mentioned in the warrant of surrender.

The whole difficulty seems to have been foreseen and guarded against by the imperial statute of 1870; where the list of crimes is preceded by a declaration that when extradition is demanded from a British judge for any offence in the list, each denomination is to be construed according to the meaning of its name in the British law. But by section 18 of that statute it was declared that it might be suspended under certain circumstances, and since the latest United States treaty it has accordingly been suspended as from April 4th, 1890, as between Canada and the United States (see the order-in-council set forth in the volume of the Canadian statutes 1890, p. 46.) This provision, therefore, no longer applies; and the suspension renders inapplicable all the judicial decisions and dicta previous to that date, and we are apparently left to argue on general principles or rather, are thrown back upon the principles denunciated in R vs. Windsor, which seem really applicable, though the circumstances of that case are the inverse of the present.

When this matter was last before me it was adjourned until this day in order that some evidence might be produced showing the Californian law concerning the offence. Anticipating fresh evidence I have considered what would be the effect of it, and the above observations sufficiently show the decision to which I should incline if that were established which is merely alleged on behalf of the prisoner, viz., that simple abduction, such as the extradition judge has here found, is no offence against the law of California. In other words that no other offence is in California recognized as abduction except that defined in section 267 of the code of 1889. But have I any admissable evidence? The code itself was handed to me, but properly I have no right to look at the California code, or to determine from that alone what is the law there. Like all foreign laws, this must be proved as a matter of fact, by the sworn evidence, oral or written, of an expert. I cannot assume, however improbable the contrary may be, that there is not, lurking in some other part of the code, a provision equivalent to our section 44. Much less can I assume that no such provision has been added to their code since June, 1889, and before June, 1893 (the date of the alleged offence). A good deal of legislation on the subject has taken place in England, and also in Canada, in that interval. I cannot therefore assume the Californian law to be as indicated. It is to be regretted that the point was not taken before the extradition judge. If it had, possibly the prisoner might never have been committed for surrender, at all events there would have been then full notice and ample time for the production of evidence on the point, and above all a second argument after the point had been cleared before the first judge. The case has now several times stood over before myself, and neither the prosecution nor the defence attempt to produce the only proper evidence of the Californian law. Each side alleges that the onus of proof is on his opponent. Now, prima facie, a man charged on a foreign warrant with abduction is to be surrendered. If a prisoner relies on this, that the abduction with which he is charged, although a crime by the law of the demanding country, is no crime by the law of the country of refuge, as in R, vs. Windsor or vice versa as in the present case, and therefore that the abduction established before the extradition judge is not in fact an extradition crime, in any such case I think the onus of proof is on him, at least to this extent, that he must produce some evidence in favor of the negative on which he relies, e.g., the opinion of an expert. I have no doubt but that section 267 of the Californian code differs vitally from the offence described in the warrant of the extradition judge. But I cannot act on my opinion, or even pretend to form any opinion, of what was the Californian law on this subject on 4th of June, 1893. Nor am I at all disposed to doubt but that the trial judge will give the prisoner full benefit of the law and withdraw the charge from the jury, if the law be as represented by the prisoner.

In the absence of any evidence of the California law, I must consider the prisoner well held for surrender, and I refuse the writ of habeas corpus. But it is for the very serious consideration of the prosecution what will be the effect of taking the prisoner away, if it be the fact that there is no enactment in the California code equivalent to our section 44. In that case they will not be able even to frame an indictment against him on the charge for which he stands committed, and by the treaty he may not be tried on any other charge whatever, until he has had full opportunity of returning to Canada. The expense of his conveyance will be thrown away. For a mere fraction of that expense, the prosecution could satisfy themselves of the result; and if unfavorable to their views, I would suggest to them to withdraw from the prosecution.

I may point out to the prisoner's counsel, that according to recent decisions of the court of appeal and the House of Lords, there is in England an appeal, where the writ of habeas corpus is refused in the first instance. There may or may not be sufficient analogy between the full court here and the court of appeal in England to give similar jurisdiction to the former. As to that I say nothing.

Bicyclists Attention.

Wheels will be carried free on the ferry excursion to Port Townsend tomorrow. Don't fail to patronize it because it will serve you a good turn on future occasions.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

A.O.F. Excursion.

The Foresters' excursion to New Westminster on Saturday will be a big success, as there is every prospect of fine weather and the tickets are going fast. The Joan leaves Janion's wharf at 6:30 a.m. A brass band will be in attendance.

Bound for Alaska.

The steamer Queen will sail for Alaska to-morrow afternoon with a large number of excursionists. There are over 100 tourists at present in the city waiting for the Queen. This will be the first trip this season that the Queen's accommodation has been entirely filled.

School Matters Discussed.

The board of school trustees had a conference this afternoon with Dr. Pope, superintendent of education, on various matters relative to the schools of the city. One of the chief questions discussed was that of placing the adjunct to the Central School on the same standing as the Central School.

To Suit the Hard Times.

Why pay exhorbitant prices for clothes when you can have them made to order by a merchant tailor who has the best reputation in Canada to uphold? Did you ever look into the matter? That 50 per cent. can be saved by ordering clothes from 700 imported samples of E. J. Morgan, 10 Broad street. Perfect-fitting garments or no sale.

The Conservatory of Music.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent.
PAGE & WINNETT.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING.

WALES' BOAT WON.

Dublin, July 20.—The regatta of the Royal Irish Yacht Club was continued to-day. The race yesterday was to cover fifty miles on the course of Kingstown. Only the Britannia and the Satanita started. The wind chopped around the compass so as to virtually spoil the race. In the second round the race was stopped. The Satanita led for the time, and was overhauled slowly by the Britannia. The Britannia won; time, five hours, two minutes, thirty-six seconds. The Satanita's time was five hours, six minutes, fifty seconds.

THE RING.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

Chicago, July 20.—All doubts that the big Corbett-Mitchell fight will be fought under the auspices of the Columbian Athletic club have been removed by the receipt of the following cablegram:—

London, July 20.

O'Malley, Columbian Club, Chicago, Ill.:—Mitchell has signed articles, which I shall forward at once, and will not listen to offers from other clubs. Forfeit in my hands.

(Signed) ATKINSON, Sporting Life.

Immediately on receipt of the above, O'Malley wired the following to Judge Newton, the matchmaker of the Coney Island Club:—

Chicago, July 20.

To Judge R. V. Newton, Coney Island:—On behalf of the Columbian Club, I tender you the courtesies of our club for the Corbett-Mitchell contest.

Humbly yours,

(Sd) DOMINIC O'MALLEY, Pres.

CORBETT QUITE WILLING.

Chicago, July 21.—Corbett was seen at the fair to-day and said:—"I agree to abide by Mitchell's choice, and as he has selected the Chicago Club I have no objections to make. I suppose the $15,000 purse caught Mitchell. He is after the biggest purse. I am going to train near the city. Brady, when he signed the Coney Island articles, stipulated that the matter would rest with Mitchell."

LACROSSE.

TACOMA IS ORGANIZING.

There was a meeting of the Tacoma lacrosse club Wednesday night at the office of W. T. Spike & Co. in that city. Officers were elected and a committee appointed to secure practice grounds.

CRICKET.

ALBIONS VS. FLAGSHIP.

The Albion Cricket club will play the officers of H.M.S. Royal Arthur at the canteen grounds, Esquimalt, to-morrow afternoon, and will be represented by the following players: H. J. Martin (captain), W. Saxey, C. Schwengers, A. S. Janes, F. W. Thomas, J. P. Fatis, A. A. Green, J. R. Martin, A. W. Taylor, F. G. Fowkes, A. N. Other. The Albions are requested to meet the 1.30 car from Campbell's corner.

THE GUN.

The last match of the military league will be fired off at Goldstream on Saturday afternoon. Special train will leave at 1:30.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The W.C.T.U. will elect officers next Thursday.

—Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., initiated nine candidates last night.

—The W.C.T.U. will distribute literature at the coming exhibition.

—There will be a special meeting of the school board this evening.

—The Good Templars will have a picnic at Chemainus on August 3rd.

—Regular meeting of Canton Victoria, P. M., this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

—Far West lodge, K. of P., will initiate a candidate into the first rank to-night.

—Two drunks in the police court this morning were liberated. First offence.

—Charles Whitfield McCann of Kaslo has made application to be called to the bar.

—The Maude returned from Barclay Sound last night. She had eight passengers and a cargo of oil.

—It is expected that the R. E. French stock company will disband at Whatcom to-morrow evening.

—There will be a meeting to-night of the board of management of the British Columbia Agricultural Association.

—The Inland Construction and Development Company has been incorporated. Capital stock, $150,000, in 500 shares.

—Meeting of ladies interested in the sealers' and sailors' mission will be held this evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

—Two of Washburn's circus horses were seized at Portland a few days ago. It is alleged they were smuggled from Victoria.

—The Colonist Hotel was re-opened last evening by Charles Muriset, who welcomed a number of old friends during the evening.

—Edward Wilson and Miss S. Johnson were married last evening by Rev. S. Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—Mrs. E. Lang and Miss Matthews gave a social dance in Oliver's hall last night. The party adjourned for supper to the New England.

—The Teutonia Saloon on Government street was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and 40 bottles of liquor and several boxes of cigars stolen.

—William McKay had his head badly cut this morning at the corner of Cook and Parkinson streets by the upsetting of a wagon on which he was riding. Dr. Foote dressed the wound, and he will be around in a few days.

—Sergt. Langley and Constable McNeill, of the provincial police force, returned this afternoon from Chemainus, from which point they took over the visiting Ottawa officials to the Roman Catholic Indian mission on Kuper island.

—Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., elected officers last night:—Chancellor commander, George Russel; vice chancellor, Geo. Tribe; prelate, H. C. Johnson; master of work, C. L. Cole; keeper of records and seal, F. S. Findlay; master of exchequer, J. T. Pearce.

—Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., installed officers last night:—V. E. Ottaway, C.R.; W. T. Battershill, S.C.R.; R. F. Stephens, treas.; W. W. Boorman, sec.; A. Tripp, S.W.; F. Mellor, J.W.; C. R. McCarthy, S.B.; W. L. Huges, J.B.; C. J. Tulk, P.C.R.; Dr. Crompton, medical officer.

—Benjamin W. Brown and Miss Eliza E. Walsh, daughter of Isaac Walsh, were united in marriage on Monday evening by Rev. S. Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist parsonage. Both are natives of Victoria, and will live here. The wedding was a quiet one.

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White Sheeting, 5 yards for $1

Unbleached Sheeting, 5 yds. for $1

Lace Curtains, 50c. per pair.

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A lot of Umbrellas and Parasols at Cost.

A Big Lot of Odd Lace Curtains at 25c. each.

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Men's Extra Large, Hand Made Hickory Shirts, 75c., good value at $1.
Men's Extra Large Blue Serge Shirts, all wool, $1.50; worth $2.50.
Men's Blue Jean Pants, copper rivetted, $1; worth $1.50.
Men's Blue Denim Overalls, copper rivetted, 90c.
Linen Collars, $1.50 a doz., 15c. each; sold everywhere at $2 and $2 50 a doz.
Men's Flannelette Overshirts, with band or collar, $1 $1.25 and $1.50.
Boys' Serge Suits, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.

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Victoria, B C., April 4, 1893. ap7-1y W. G. WARD, MANAGER

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